The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question—Speaking to the Wind in favor of Governor Denver's Position—The Democratic Caucus on the Acquisition of Central America.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

A reliable private dispatch from Comonfort, which announces that the Democratic Caucus of the Legislature had unanimously agreed to instruct the Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution rejected by the people,

A dispatch announces that the Democratic State Convention of Indianapolis passed the following resolutions:

That we are still in favor of the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and of the application of that principle, that the people of a Territory are vested with the right to regulate all their domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; that a Territory has a right to be admitted into the Union when it may be framed for their government; and that a Territory should be admitted into the Union without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the Constitution submitted for the application.

The Correspondent, judging from the manifestations in the Convention, says that three-fourths of the State are with Douglas.

THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The Union's leader discusses the acquisition of Central America. It repudiates the means of acquisition, but evidently favors the project by peaceful means.

I understand that Dr. MAGRAW, the poet, was presented, the other day, at the interview between the President and delegations from the Poncah, Pawnee and Pottawatomie tribes of Indians. Having engaged the services of several artists, he had them sketch the scene, filling it up subsequently with life portraits of the principal Chiefs. It is his intention to present the scene in the London *Illustrated News*, of an early day, together with a description from his graphic pen. The novel interest of the subject is such that he cannot fail to reward the enterprise.

Some accident mar any dispatch of Thursday evening made to give the test vote on Mr. Sumner's motion as 19 to 18. It should have been 20 to 18.

S.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE BARK MARY DYER ASHORE AT BARNEGAT.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, Jan. 10.

By the Squan telegraph line we learn that the bark *Mary Dyer*, from France, bound to New-York, went ashore at Barnegat yesterday. No particulars have yet been received, but hope for them soon.

9 o'clock, P. M.—We have been unable to learn any further particulars concerning the bark ashore at Barnegat, except that her crew is believed to have been landed in safety. She is said to be an old and not very valuable vessel, and is owned at the East.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER SUNBEAM AND HER CAPTAIN.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The schooner *Sunbeam*, from New-York for Maine, was wrecked off Newburyport Harbor yesterday morning, and her master, Captain TAGGARSON, drowned. The crew, consisting of two men, were badly frost-bitten.

CONDEMNATION OF THE SCHOONER SUSSEX.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The schooner *Sussex*, Capt. MARTIN, from Navassa Island for Baltimore, with a cargo of guano, arrived at Imagua on the 23d December, in a sinking condition. Her cargo was then discharged, and the vessel condemned. The *Sussex* was insured in Philadelphia.

Pedestrian Feat.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 10.

ALFRED ELSON, an Englishman, twenty-five years of age, accomplished, in this city, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the great feat of walking during one hundred and eight consecutive hours, without sleep or rest.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, has been received from points this side of Mobile.

The schooner seen bottom-up, on the Florida coast, about a month ago, is believed to have sailed from Tampa for New-Orleans. Her name is partially gone from the wreck, but "——ile day" remains. A body which has floated ashore from her, has the name "W. PALMER" on the arm.

Escape of a Forger.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Yesterday afternoon DONALD MCLELLAN, a manufacturer of Clinton, Mass., escaped from the office of J. H. W. PAIGE, in Kilby-street, by jumping from the second-story window, and has not since been heard of. MCLELLAN was undergoing a private examination for forging signatures to notes for three or four thousand dollars.

Abolitionist Expelled from Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 8.

A large meeting was held at the Amphitheatre to day, and a Committee was appointed, who were authorized to expel WM. STRICKLAND, the Abolitionist publisher. Resolutions were passed, requesting him to leave the State, never to return.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Jan. 8, 1858, were as follows:

Wool	$52,104	Copper in bars	$71,720
Hides and Skins	24,286	Copper Ore	25,722
Coffee	24,052	Other articles	101,120
Figs and Raisins	20,235		
Total			$343,606
Corresponding week in 1857			1,061,560
Decrease in 1858			$718,454

Funeral of Dr. F. U. Johnston—Academy of Medicine.

On Saturday afternoon, about 25 gentlemen, members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, met in the smaller chapel of the University to pay the last honors to the memory of their departed associate, the late Dr. FRANCIS U. JOHNSTON. Dr. MOTT was called to the Chair, Dr. HAYWARD officiating as Secretary. A Committee of three was proposed to draft resolutions, DRS. BUCK, WATSON and JAMES W. SMITH being selected.

The following resolutions were read by Dr. WATSON:

Resolved, That the Academy receive with profound sorrow the announcement made to them of the death of their esteemed associate, Dr. FRANCIS U. JOHNSTON.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. JOHNSTON the New-York Academy of Medicine deplores the loss of one of its most distinguished members, an ornament alike to the profession and the community in which he lived. That the Hospital and other medical charities of this City, in the service of which he spent many of his best years, have in common with ourselves equal reason to lament the loss of a devoted friend and able counselor,—a physician of exalted views, of generous impulses and high moral excellence. That the profession and the public will long have reason to regret the event which deprives them of one who for medical acquirements and practical sagacity in the investigation of disease, for self-sacrificing, ever-watchful and never-tiring devotion to his duties, or for success in the management of the sick, has left behind him no superior—of one who has long held an exalted position as an exemplary member of our noble calling, a practitioner of the healing art whose quiet, unobtrusive, amiable deportment, whose general unruffled and kindly disposition—whose unaffected indifference to popular applause, and whose winning, hopeful manners in the sick-room have secured to him the esteem, the homage and admiration of all who knew him—of the public at large, to whom, in the sphere of his occupation, he was a daily benefactor—of the younger members of his profession who were continually looking up to him for encouragement for guidance and assistance—of the seniors in our midst, his equals in years, who were in hourly and familiar intercourse with him at the bed-side.

Another resolution directed their publication in the medical journals of the City, and in the daily papers.

Dr. ADAMS moved their adoption. Carried unanimously.

Dr. WOOD entered into some details in reference to the deceased. He had known him from his boyhood; he had looked on him as a perfect man.

Dr. BEASLE bore testimony to the excellence of the character of the late Dr. JOHNSTON. He had been intimate with him during the whole of his professional life. The Doctor's remarks were confirmatory of all that Dr. WOOD had uttered. He esteemed him as, if not a perfect, yet as a model man.

Dr. J. M. SMITH said that this was to him a personal loss. He spoke of the two sons of the deceased in kindly terms. One had died early—the other, originally having studied the law, had abandoned that pursuit for the study of medicine. His education, as well as that of his brother, had been conducted in the office of Dr. SMITH. He was now a practicing physician in this City. The origin of the family was eminently good, being related, by descent, to the late venerable Dr. BARD, who was their maternal grandfather, and from whose hands he (Dr. SMITH) received his diploma as a practitioner of medicine.

After a few other observations the party adjourned to the house, and connected themselves with the funeral procession.

FROM ALBANY.

A Dull Day—The Committees of the Senate—Senator Spinola's Little Bills—Select Committee on the Police Bill—Probable Action—A Court for Claims—Observance of the Sabbath—Discussion of the Kansas Question, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858.

Both Houses stand adjourned until Monday, leaving the town dull and uninteresting. In the absence of any subject of immediate interest, let me make note of a few of the by-gones of the week.

The making up of the Committees of the Senate is still James's difficult, and sometimes a very embarrassing duty. Gov. SEWARD performed this duty in order to make announcement of his choice on Thursday. The names of the Committees have been given out, but, I believe, not in such a manner as to clearly show their complexion, or rather their political bearing. I believe Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND was the first presiding officer of the Senate who awarded to his political opponents a majority on any Standing Committee. Gov. SEWARD has enlarged upon the precedent established by his immediate predecessor. He gives the political minority the control of several Committees, and the Chairmanship of ten out of thirty-one. There will be few to doubt that Gov. SEWARD has conceded all that courtesy could exact, or justice expect, while many will determine that he has gone to the extreme verge of discretion.

In many instances the Governor has not, I think, been happy in the constitution of his Committees, and in all probability time will demonstrate that this misfortune is not confined alone to those having the least responsibility. For the information of those not familiar with the political positions of the various Senators, I give the principal Committees, with the political character, business pursuits, and locality of those of whom they are made up. The Republicans are in Roman, Democrats in Italic, and Americans in Small Capitals. It is understood that Judge STOW is Independent:

Finance—A. S. Diven, lawyer, Chemung Co.; *Richard Schell*, broker, New-York; John B. Halsted, merchant, Wyoming Co.

Commerce—Chesley Ames, merchant, Oswego; H. J. Stow, lawyer, Niagara; *Samuel Sloan*, merchant, New-York.

Canals—Horatio J. Stow, Niagara Co.; Ralph A. Loveland, Essex Co.; *John C. Mather*, New-York.

Banks—William A. Wheeler, banker, Franklin Co.; *Samuel Sloan*, merchant, New-York; John J. Foot, merchant, Malden-lane.

Insurance—Alrick Hubbell, Oneida Co.; *George G. Scott*, Saratoga Co.; *Smith Ely, Jr.*, New-York.

Railroads—John P. Darling, Cattaraugus Co.; *Benjamin Brandreth*, Westchester; Alrick Hubbell, Oneida.

Claims—John E. Patterson, Monroe; *George G. Scott*, Saratoga; Lyman Truman, Tioga.

Railroads and Bridges—A. B. Williams, Wayne; OSMAN B. WESTON, Orange; *William G. Mandeville*, Columbia.

Judiciary—James NOXON, Onondaga; A. S. Diven, Chemung; *John D. Willard*, Rensselaer.

Putting Dr. BEARDSLEY at the head of the Committee on Medical Societies will probably shock the orthodox practitioners—nevertheless, I entertain the belief that his services will be more satisfactory to the people, and of more advantage to the profession, than those of any dozen of the old-line disciples of the lancet and blue pill.

It is understood that in making up the Select Committee raised for the purpose of considering the bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police Bill, it will be so constituted as to give the majority to those who are opposed to the present law, and that Gen. MARVIN will be Chairman. The Democrats it is understood will insist upon an unconditional repeal—while the Republicans will maintain the policy of the original measure, with suggestions of amendments such as experience shall have determined to be necessary. These will be very few, for the friends of that measure have cause to congratulate themselves that it was so carefully elaborated last Winter by the Committee of the House as to make it very nearly perfect.

Senator SPINOLA has introduced the three bills of which he gave notice. They are all party bantlings—drawn partly to further the interest of his friends, and partly to punish his enemies. He has the three following propositions:

First.—(To punish an enemy.)—To organize a Superior Court for the City of Brooklyn. The nut of this bill is in the last section, which wipes out the City Court, over which Judge CULVER presides. The Judge has never appeared to be a favorite with Senator SPINOLA.

Second.—(To punish several enemies.)—To expire the terms of office of the present Comptroller, Treasurer and Auditor of Brooklyn, and elect others in their place, in April next.

Third—(To reward friends.)—To create the office of Commissioner of Jurors—the Commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor, City Judge and County Judge.

We have timely notice of a bill to enforce the observance of the Sabbath, by a suspension of navigation on the canals. This is one of the annuals, but it seldom progresses further than a report of a committee. Without the pressure of interested and devoted friends, it will have a long journey to the Executive chamber.

Claims, claims, claims—the opening, the interlude, and the close of every session. Is it not time that the Legislature was relieved from this intolerable burden—this incessant importuning. Is it not time that this infamous theory of State sovereignty was set aside, and some tribunal organized, at whose bar the State may be arraigned, and compelled, as any citizen, to be just and honest? Is it right that the State should be shielded in wrong, and suffering claimants be compelled to beg, where they have a right to demand justice? Judge SCOTT, who is on the Committee on Claims, and who must soon become familiar with the nature and extent of the evil inflicted on both the individual and the State by the present system, will mature and present a bill which shall offer to those having demands against the State the same means of establishing and enforcing their claims as are given to individuals holding the relation of debtor and creditor. If such an enactment were perfected it would reflect more credit on the Legislature than any other act which has been passed since the organization of the Confederacy.

Hon. A. B. WILLIAMS, of the Senate, is still confined to his room, but hopes are entertained that the coming week he will have recovered so far as to justify his taking a part in the proceedings of the Senate.

Senator DIVEN, Republican, will on Tuesday call up his resolutions relative to the affairs of Kansas. Senator WHEELER, American, has resolves on the same subject, and Senator MARVIN, Democrat, notices his intention to present a series. We shall thus have distinctive propositions from recognized representatives of each political organization. As they are likely to be forcibly maintained, the discussion must be animated and interesting. There is flint and steel enough in this Senate to make a brilliant pyrotechnic display.

LEO.

Appointments by the President.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Thomas Cunningham, District of Wiscasset, Me., *vice* John Babson, whose commission expired.

Joseph Berry, district of Bath, Me., *vice* Charles N. Bodfish, whose commission expired.

Dudley F. Leavitt, Bangor, Me., *vice* George P. Sewell, whose commission expired.

John H. Kennedy, district of Waldoborough, Me., *vice* Edmund Wilson, whose commission expired.

Amos F. Parlin, district of Machias, Me., *vice* Daniel W. Dorman, whose commission expired.

Arthur W. Austin, District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass., *vice* Charles H. Peaslee, whose commission expired.

Moses McDonald, district of Portland and Falmouth, Me., *vice* Ezra Carter, Jr., whose commission expired.

Thomas D. Jones, district of Frenchman's Bay, Me., reappointed.

John Cousens, district of Kennebunk, Me., reappointed.

Luther Junkins, district of York, Me., reappointed.

Minott A. Osborn, district of New-Haven, Conn., reappointed.

Barclay J. Burns, district of Cape Perpetua, Oregon Territory, *vice* Addison C. Gibbs, resigned.

Mr. A. D. Banks has withdrawn from the *Southside Democrat*, at Petersburg, Va. His partner, A. M. Kelley, assumes the sole editorship, stating as a reason for the separation a radical difference of opinion as to the conduct of the paper, between himself and Mr. B.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Lucknow Relieved by Sir Colin Campbell.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

Reduction of the Bank of England's Discount to Eight Per Cent.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE BANK'S BULLION.

The Paris Press on the President's Message.

Particulars of the Earthquake at Naples.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Unchanged—Consols 93 1-4.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, Captain SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool at about 2.30 on the afternoon of the 26th ult., arrived at this port at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Antelope*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, and the *Fulton*, from New-York, reached Southampton the same night.

Advices from Bombay to the 4th of December had been received in London. They announce the relief of Generals HAVELOCK and OUTRAM, at Lucknow, by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, after several severe engagements. The wounded, sick, and women and children, had been removed from Lucknow to Cawnpore.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to eight per cent. The funds were steady and the money market easier. Three or four more suspensions are announced in Great Britain. In the north of Europe the crisis was still severely felt, though it had materially abated.

At a banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Siamese Ambassadors, Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER, the United States Consul in that town, was one of the speakers. He congratulated the Assembly on the glorious news from India, and trusted that the triumph of English arms would be complete, because it was the triumph of civilization. He said he had no doubt whatever, that there was an immense trade to be developed with Siam, and he felt assured that the "star-spangled banner would, like the flag of Great Britain, dip in the water to the vessels of Siam approaching the great Republic of America.

The ship *Wallace*, bound from Quebec for Glasgow, was lost at sea. The crew remained on the water-logged ship for eleven days, with nothing but the body of a dog to subsist upon. Three of them died.

The London *Times* again reviews the Mormon difficulty, and the Government plans for its suppression. It hopes that the Mormons will decide upon a migration before they are involved in the calamities of war.

A mutiny occurred on board the ship *J. J. Boyd* on the 24th December, as she was on the eve of leaving the Mersey for New-York. The crew armed themselves with handspikes, knives, &c., threatened the officers and refused to proceed to sea, on the ground that the ship's provisions were bad. Information of the state of affairs having been conveyed on shore, police officers proceeded to the vessel and arrested 27 of the men without opposition. An examination was to take place the day the *Africa* sailed. The Second Mate was badly cut about the mouth by a blow from a handspike.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of November show a falling off of nearly £2,000,000 in the exports, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

The London *Post*, taking its key from the President's Message, advocates the construction of a railroad to the Pacific through the British-American Provinces.

The screw steamer *East of Carrick*, bound from Ayr for Liverpool, was wrecked on the Isle of Man, and all the crew except two were lost.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The English and French Governments are trying to affect a settlement between Spain and the United States on the subject of the frigate *Ferrolana*."

The epidemic at Lisbon continued.

The question about the Russian party in the Black Sea, which was on the point of being settled, is somewhat complicated by the fact of the Russian Government having reëstablished military servitude on the coast of the Crimea, razed the town of Kamiesch, and forbidden the entrance to that port of merchant ships, as before the war.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell—Severe Engagements—Removal of the Women and Children to Cawnpore—Twenty-four Members of the Royal Family Executed at Delhi—The Mutinies Elsewhere.

Advices had been recived in London from Bombay to the 4th of December.

Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL joined the force at the Alumbagh on the 11th November.

On the 19th, after a series of severe struggles, the garrison of Lucknow was relieved.

On the following day the sick, wounded, women and children, were sent under escort to Cawnpore.

The relief of Lucknow was achieved with a loss of only four officers killed and forty wounded; and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL'S force amounts to 12,000.

The following is the telegram received by the India Board:

Lucknow was taken on the 17th November.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL arrived at the Alumbagh on the 12th. The fighting commenced on the 13th. Two guns were captured from the enemy, and the fort of Jellabad destroyed.

On the 15th, after a contest of two hours, Sir C. CAMPBELL succeeded in occupying Delkhoosh and Martiniere. The enemy attempted to recover their position a few hours subsequently, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

On the 16th the Commander-in-Chief advanced across the canal and took Secunderbagh, after an obstinate struggle. The heavy artillery then opened on the Samuch for three hours, and the position was carried at dusk, after a desperate fight.

Early on the 17th communications were opened with the barracks; a long cannonade was commenced, and the Mess-house was carried by assault at 3 o'clock P. M.

The troops pushed on and occupied the Motee Mohal before dark. Sir J. OUTRAM and Sir H. HAVELOCK then met Sir COLIN CAMPBELL.

The following officers were killed and wounded on the 16th and 17th; former losses and losses of men on the last two days have not been yet stated:

Killed—Midshipman Damion, Naval Brigade; Captain Hardy, Royal Artillery; Captain Daltell, 93d Highlanders; Captain Lumsden, 20th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Frenchland, 2d Punjab Infantry.

Wounded—Sir Colin Campbell, slightly, does not interfere with his duty; Major Alison, military secretary; Captain Alison, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Anstien, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Sellfod, Naval Brigade; Midshipman Kington, ditto; Captain Travers, Royal Artillery; Major Pennycuick, ditto; Lieutenant Ford, ditto; Lieutenant Milman, Royal Artillery; Assistant-Surgeon Veale, ditto; Captain Hood, Bengal Artillery; Captain Hammond, ditto; Captain Kelton, Her Majesty's 53d; Lieutenant Munroe, ditto; Major Barnbeck, Her Majesty's 90th; Lieutenant Wilme, ditto; Lieutenant Lowell, ditto; Lieutenant-Colonel Tweart, 93d Highlanders; Captain Burroughes, ditto; Lieutenant Conner, ditto; Lieutenant Werh, ditto; Lieutenant Moldid, ditto; Lieutenant Wood, ditto; Ensign Macnamara, ditto; Lieutenant Dobbs, 1st Madras Fusileers; Lieutenant Ratson, 2d Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Peal, 4th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Macqueen, ditto; Lieutenant Oldfield, ditto; Lieutenant Hackee, Hodson's Horse.

CAWNPORE.

The Gwalior rebels had advanced to within 15 miles of Cawnpore, but had again retired to Calpee. General WINDHAM is stated to have marched to attack them.

DELHI.

Twenty-four inferior members of the Royal family were executed by sentence of a Military Commission on Nov. 20.

ZUKEEN ABDOOLAH, an influential rebel chief, was executed on the next day.

A force under Colonel GERARD proceeded to intercept the Jodhpore Legion, which with other rebels had appeared in Shekawattee. The force met the enemy on the 25th of November near Kurnaul, and defeated them with great slaughter, and the loss of all their guns. Our loss was 15 killed and 45 wounded, but Colonel GERARD was among the killed.

AGRA.

The detachments under Colonel RIDDELL and Major OLD are employed in clearing the Ull-your districts. Major OLD, on the 19th of November, fell in with and dispersed a body of the Rohilcund insurgents.

All was quiet in the Punjab. The Gogaria rising has been entirely put down. Neemuch has been besieged by the Mundisore insurgents for nearly a fortnight. On the 21st of November an attempt was made to take the fort by escalade, but the enemy was repulsed with great loss, and the siege was raised on the 22d.

The Mhow column, under Brigadier STUART, was attacked, near Mundisore, by the insurgents, on the 21st of November. The insurgents were repulsed. On the 23d, the column advanced to the north of Mundisore, on the Neemuch road, and found the rebels in a strong position, with five guns. The position was immediately attacked, and the rebels defeated, with a loss of all their guns. While this battle was in progress, the Mundisore garrison came out and attacked our rear, but they got well beaten also. The rebels in the fights of the 21st and 23d lost 1,500 men, while our loss was inconsiderable. Lieutenant GREMEYNE, of Her Majesty's 24th Dragoons, (?) was killed; and Major ROBINSON, 26th Native Infantry, wounded. The column afterwards took Mundisore on the 26th, the rebels having evacuated it on the night of the 24th.

The fort and town of Sangor remain untouched, but large parties of rebels are in the surrounding district. A part of the Madras column defeated a body of the insurgents near Kooch, on the Jubbulpore road, on the 10th of November, and took two guns. Captain FORSEMAN, of the 4th Madras Cavalry, was killed, and Lieutenant CLARKE, the Deputy-Commissioner of Jubbulpore, severely wounded. The Bheel disturbances in Khandeish continue, but the Bheels are confined to the hills, and will be attacked in their strongholds when the jungle is cleared. The Minister of the Kolapore State was stabbed in his office on the 23d of November by an Arab soldier. The wounds are slight, and the Arab was actuated by private motives only.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY.

Intelligence has just been received of a rising of some Beruds near Moodhole. A force was advanced from Belgaum to restore order. The state of things in that part of the country is not satisfactory.

The remaining part of the Bombay Presidency is quiet.

Reinforcements have arrived in the *Warrior Queen* and the *Italian*, but more are urgently required.

All is quiet in Madras and the Nizam's country.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

Reduction of the Bank of England Discount—Steadiness in the Funds—Failures, Dividends and Resumptions in England—Board of Trade Returns—Increase in the Bank's Bullion.

REDUCTION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S RATE OF DISCOUNT TO EIGHT PER CENT.

The London *Times*, in its City article dated Thursday evening, Dec. 24, says:

The Bank of England have reduced their rate of discount from 10 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 9th of November last, to 8 per cent. The reduction will also apply to advances on Government securities, &c., till the dividends.

Of course, simultaneously with this movement, repayment has been made of the £2,000,000 of the over issue sanctioned by the Bank Indemnity Bill. The circulation, therefore, now resumes its former condition, and the amount of Bank of England notes in excess of £14,475,000 will be regulated entirely by efflux or influx of bullion.

The present measure was generally looked for by the public, and it will doubtless be fully justified by the *Gazette* return to be published to-morrow evening. Since the preceding return the arrivals of gold have been continuous, and there is little prospect of their immediate cessation. In the panic of 1847 the maximum rate of 8 per cent. was maintained only for four weeks. On this occasion 10 per cent. has been continued for nearly seven weeks.

The London *Chronicle*, in a leading article in its issue of the 25th, says:

Yesterday the Bank Directors reduced their minimum rate of discount from 10 to 8 per cent. The step had been for some time foreseen, nor could it have been much longer delayed without involving a serious sacrifice of the legitimate business of the Bank of England. Nor is the reduction, considered by itself, of much public importance. The price of capital out of doors has fallen considerably below the tariff which still regulates the transactions of the Threadneedle-street establishment. Further reductions will be necessary before the Bank can compete on even terms with other dealers in commercial securities. It is, indeed, only as an indication of these future changes that the resolution passed at yesterday's meeting in the "Parlor" possesses any general interest. It is an earnest of things to come. The Directors have at last made up their minds to resign all further reliance on the Indemnity Act, which received the royal assent something less than a fortnight ago. The surplus two millions of bank-notes have, of course, been returned to the Issue department, and no new demand for paper circulation can be made in excess of the limit prescribed by the statute of 1844, without rendering the Directors guilty of a fresh offence, requiring another legislative act of condonation.

The reduction now accomplished may be accepted accordingly as a sign that the Bank Directors have no present apprehension of renewed pressure, and have yielded to the compulsion of external rivalry in diminishing the price which they have so long exacted for advances of capital. On the Stock Exchange the proceeding was so thoroughly anticipated, that no perceptible advance took place in the ruling quotations of any description of Stock. Upon mercantile transactions, however, the effect has still to be ascertained. The enlarged facilities for commercial enterprise which the present relaxation may produce, and the far more extensive opportunities that are promised at no distant period of the future, will supply a long desired impetus to industrial movements of every description. The Bank Directors have boldly "cut the painter" which bound them to the Indemnity Bill; and the commercial public are, by the self-same operation, freed from the fetters by which their energies have been so long circumscribed.

It is a rather curious coincidence that within the hour which witnessed the passage of this resolution in the Bank Parlor, intelligence arrived of the resumption of specie payments by the New-York banks. The monetary crisis has subsided on both sides of the Atlantic almost simultaneously. Our American relatives have found by experience that it was practically impossible to carry on their usual business without a circulating medium which both domestic and foreign customers would consent to accept. After a brief suspension, therefore, the United States banks of every class have agreed to pay hard dollars for their notes on presentation. Under a similar impulse the Bank of England consents to advance capital at a reduced rate. The motive is the same in both cases. And the result will also be alike in London and New-York, by giving a firmer base and wider scope to commercial enterprise.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

We make the following extracts from the city article of the London *Times*, dated Wednesday evening, Dec. 29:

About £180,000 of bar gold was taken to the Bank to-day, and 60,000 sovereigns. Some further large parcels of sovereigns are expected from Ireland, and the *Fulton*, from New-York, to-morrow will, it is thought, bring about £100,000.

It is understood that the various London joint-stock banks have lowered their rate of discount to-day for the best paper to 8 per cent.

At a meeting to-day of the creditors of Messrs. HADLAND, SHILLINGTON & Co., an old firm in the Manchester trade, who failed on the 8th inst., a balance-sheet was submitted by Mr. O. F. KING, the accountant, stating the debts to be £70,000, while the assets, reckoning the stock on hand at 80 per cent its cost price, show a nominal surplus of £30,000. Considerable discussion took place as to the probable realization of the stock and the amount likely to be available from Mr. HADLAND'S private estate, but a resolution was ultimately adopted to pay 18s. in the pound in three, six, and nine months, the first two installments to be 6s. each, and the last, which is to be secured, 4s.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. W. STOCKING & SON, whose suspension was announced on the 18th ult., was held this morning. The probable dividend will be about 10s. to 12s. in the pound. The capital at the commencement of the year was £72,000, and the failure has been caused by the enormous losses since October last, viz: £206,000. Of the liabilities which will be proved against the estate £36,550 is on account of four houses at Stockholm and Gothenburg which have suspended, but are expected ultimately to satisfy all claims in full. In that case the general will be proportionately increased. There is no private property beyond furniture, &c. The creditors generally expressed a favorable feeling towards the firm, and it was resolved to wind up the estate under inspection.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. LICHTENSTEIN & Co., No. 47 Lime-street, whose suspension was announced on the 8th, also took place this afternoon, when a statement was submitted by Mr. COLEMAN, the accountant, showing the liabilities to amount to £25,501, while the assets are estimated at £11,025. A further sum of about £1,000, however, may accrue from reclamations on bills discounted to the amount of £15,078, expected to be proved on Messrs. LICHTENSTEIN & Co.'s estate. The probable dividend will thus be about 10s. in the pound. In the beginning of the year the capital of the firm was £8,000, and the failure has been caused by losses from bad debts, depreciation of produce, &c. From the large cash advance and the goods in hand, together amounting to £6,000, a distribution of 6d. will be made by the 1st of February. It was resolved to wind up the estate under inspection.

The following is from the city article of the London *Times*, dated Thursday evening, Dec. 31:

The English funds opened this morning with an improvement of an eighth, and subsequently exhibited firmness. Consols for January were quoted 93¼ to 93⅝ ex-dividend, and exchanged during the day there were buyers at 93⅝. At the close 93¼ was the exact price. The proceeds of the Bank rate of discount was apparently not resolved upon until after much discussion, the announcement being made about half-past 2 in the afternoon. Owing to the extent to which it had been anticipated, the movement produced little effect on the market. Bank Stock left off at 211 to 212. Reduced, 93¼ to ⅜; new Three per Cents, 93¾ to ⅞; India Bonds, 30s. to 20s. discount; and Exchequer Bills 3s. discount to 1s. premium.

In the Stock Exchange money is in full supply on Government securities at from 4 to 5 per cent. At the Bank of England, after the reduction of the rate, there was an active demand, as the discount market choice bills are negotiated at 7½.

The discount houses have reduced their rates of allowance to 6¾ per cent. for money at call and 6¾ with seven days' notice. The joint-stock banks resolved a day or two back to fix 6 per cent. as their rate for all new deposits, and they have therefore not made any further alteration.

An average business has been transacted in foreign stocks generally at former prices.

The final prices of the French Threes per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 67f. 55c. for money, and 67f. 75c. for the end of the months showing a decline of an eighth.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate upon Hamburg and Paris were rather lower, but Amsterdam was about the same as last post. The business actually transacted was unimportant.

About £80,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day.

The quotation of exchange from Bombay show a favorable movement of a half per cent.

The Board of Trade returns may henceforth be expected, until a new reign of dishonest speculation shall have been established, to present totals which will represent the natural trade of the country. We must, therefore, for many times hit pass well to the grand figures with which we have so long been deluding ourselves. The statement for November has just been issued, and under the circumstances gives exactly the results that might have been looked for. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, the declared value is, to our expectations, notwithstanding the pressure for money, which must have caused shipments to be made to every quarter where the slightest chance of an immediate market still remained, shows a falling off of £1,986,260. This diminution has affected every branch of business, but the most prominent instances are in cotton, linen, silk, and woolen manufactures. Metals have been influenced, but to a less extent. With regard to the colonial trade, haberdashery, hardware, and leather furnish the best tests, and in the two first there has been a great decline.

The total of our exports for the first 11 months of the year has been £115,007,196, showing an increase of £9,161,245, or about 8 per cent. The changes have occurred in the following order:

	Increase.	Decrease.
January	1,663,310	
February	1,597,262	
March	1,607,773	
April	360,216	
May	2,046,994	
June		86,940
July	2,233,705	
August	993,317	
September	252,263	
October	816,066	
November		1,986,260

Compared with the corresponding 11 months of 1856, the increase is £16,139,916, or rather more than 23 per cent.

With regard to imported commodities there has been a proportionate falling off in the general consumption. Grain and flour have arrived in full quantities, and in most other cases the arrivals have been considerable, but the supplies taken into use show a great diminution. This is especially observable in wines, spirits, cocoa and coffees. The totals of sugar, coffee, tea, fruit and tobacco all show likewise a reduced consumption. In the course of the present month this contraction must have made further progress, and for some time forward its effects will be visible in the Customs and Excise receipts.

Another satisfactory resumption has been announced of a house in the American trade. The suspension of Messrs. T. B. CORDINGTON and Co., iron-merchants, of Liverpool, was mentioned last month, but it has proved to be but temporary, the firm having only waited until they could hear from their New-York house. This house, on the revised of the suspension of their Liverpool establishment, did not suspend payment, but by return steamer enabled the firm on this side to make a satisfactory arrangement, which has just been effected with the holders of the acceptances on which they are liable and with all their other creditors, by which they pay them in full with interest, and resume their business.

Letters from the Provinces to-day report the suspension of Mr. W. C. HASSE, of Bradford, largely engaged in the woollen trade. Messrs. HARMS, MARCHES & Co., Dutch merchants at Hull, and

Messrs. Stevenson, Varnhagen & Scott, suspend at Newcastle.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. C. Nunneley & Co., warehousemen, trading at Nos. 61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Nos. 39 and 40 Cheapside, Manchester, whose suspension was announced yesterday, was held this morning. In the balance-sheet submitted by Mr. Pashenson, the liabilities for the two houses are stated to be about £60,000, while the joint assets, taking the stock at cost prices, would show about 19s. in the pound. A lengthy discussion took place upon a proposal of a composition of 12s. 6d., payable in four instalments, extending over a period of four months, and with security for the last payment. It was finally resolved to accept the offer, but it is feared from the complicated nature of the accounts that an appeal to the Bankruptcy Court is inevitable.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. S. C. Lister & Co. took place yesterday at Halifax, when a statement was submitted, showing the liabilities to amount to £253,190, while the assets are estimated at £210,889, besides Mr. Lister's private estate, valued at upwards of £250,000. A proposition for the payment of 20s. in the pound in instalments, extending over a period of two years, was accepted unanimously.

On Christmas day, and on the 26th ult., the London Stock Exchange was closed.

FLUCTUATION IN CONSOLS.

The following table shows the fluctuation of Consols between the 18th and 26th of December:

	Bank Stock.	Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Consols for Account.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	shut	shut	shut	shut	92¾	93¼	92¾
Mon.	shut	shut	shut	shut	92¾	93¼	93
Tues.	shut	shut	shut	shut	92¾	93¼	93
Wed.	shut	shut	shut	shut	93	93¼	93
Thur.	shut	shut	shut	shut	93¼	93¾	93¾
Fri.	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 25, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,488,807	Inc.	£484,455
Other Deposits	15,151,810	Inc.	74,890
Seven Day and other Bills	3,642,949	Inc.	17,206
Government Securities	£13,492,700	Inc.	£46,625
Other Securities	20,066,198	Dec.	1,176,784
Notes Unemployed	7,436,670	Inc.	1,069,495

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,257,130, being a decrease of £208,440, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,783,220, showing an increase of £1,242,495 when compared with the preceding week.

BANK DEPARTMENT.

Notes Issued	£26,683,790
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,488,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	10,260,790
Silver Bullion	26,683,790

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,552,600
Rest	3,542,040
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks Commissioners, and National Debt, Dividend Accounts)	7,488,807
Other Deposits	15,151,810
Seven Days and other Bills	870,630
	41,552,103
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	5,492,756
Other Securities	20,066,198
Notes Unemployed	4,436,670
Gold and Silver Coin	544,481
	41,552,103

FRANCE.

The following is Galignani's financial report for the 23d ult.:

The market was very buoyant at and for a considerable time after the opening, and with a decided upward tendency. Considerable sales for realization afterwards caused some little reaction, but this was again checked at a short time before the close by a report that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount, and prices again rallied to leave off in advance of the last quotations of yesterday. For the Account Three commenced at 67fr. 70c., and after touching 68fr., again receded to the opening price, and again improved to leave off at 68fr. 50c., with an advance of 20c.; Four and-a-half per Cents. not quoted. For Cash the former have unvaried, and the latter 75c. lower, the prices being 97fr. 90c., and 92fr. 75c. Bank of France shares have been offered and have declined 2500fr.; Mobilier have improved 12fr. 50c. The Bourse Market has been pretty firm, but without any general or material advance in quotations.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Bank has reduced its discount to 6½ per cent.

The failure of the great lithographic and artistic establishment of Arnz & Co., of Dusseldorf, is announced.

HAMBURG.

Letters from Hamburg, dated the 19th, in the *Gazette de Cologne*, says:

Business has become very active since yesterday. Quotations have risen considerably, but it is especially the public funds, railway shares, &c., which are negotiated. Very little speculation is now spent upon merchandise, for many depositors of great quantities of merchandise are solvent and can realize at pleasure. We are assured that the Bank of Darmstadt has offered to the city to lend it two millions of marcs banco. The discount bank is authorized to borrow another five millions.

DENMARK, SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Many failures continue to occur in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The failures at Stockholm since last advices amounted to upwards of thirty. A letter from Copenhagen, dated Dec. 20, says:

"I need not say that both the press and the Parliament have been for many days occupied with the financial crisis here, which has given rise to remarkable party agitation. The question is most interesting both financially and politically. Financially, we are struck with astonishment at the excessive dependence of the Danish towns on Hamburg and its credit, at the extent to which confidence has been unnecessarily shaken, at the tardy measures and insufficient help of the Danish Government, and at the ravages which have already been the result. Politically, the subject has still wider bearings. Here we have an old and wealthy and independent kingdom, which has a large surplus of annual income which it cannot touch, because it has been declared to belong to the new-fangled Whole-State. We have large sums belonging to this kingdom shut up in the strong box of the monarchy, (I beg you will mark this distinction;) but lying there, to the amount of three millions, partly without any interest at all allowed by the monarchy, and partly at only three per cent. We have, also, the large resources of the Sound Dues Fund similarly extorted from the kingdom, and handed over to the monarchy, so that Denmark proper cannot touch a stiver. We then have the wonderful fact that, in a moment of excessive need and peril, the kingdom has no Finance Minister, the Home Minister, who acts as such, being merely the fourth piece and lackey of the Whole-State Finance Minister, and, consequently, not being able so much as to advance one penny from the funds of the kingdom. But at last the Whole-State Finister (Anker) promises the kingdom that it shall use £300,000 of its own money, but, first, after one month has elapsed, and only at the rate of 8 per cent. The Exchange and moneyed interest are indignant; some of the papers are furious. Those not immediately involved laugh at the gigantic character of the comedy, while not a few feel the tragical injury to their country. Some journals use their ingenuity to prove that it is not the fault of the theory of the Whole-State, but of its practice. But they have as yet failed to draw up any reasonable plan for avoiding a similar dilemma in the future. As a general result, the Whole-State at this moment stinks in the nostrils of all the mercantile classes.

As people could not wait a month when a bill of exchange was presented, failures have gone on increasing. Many old and solid houses have fallen among the rest. Some cases have been particularly sorrowful. Private misery will reach many a quiet home. The funds intrusted to others have disappeared. Some of these reverses of fortune would indeed "point a tale." One of the wealthiest widows here, the other day master of a quarter of a million, is at this moment a beggar."

The French Press on the President's Message.

Most of the Paris journals of the 24th ult. contain articles on the President's Message. We make the following extracts. The *Debats* says:

"Mr. Buchanan's Message is as to some points, a commentary, and as to others an incomplete exposition of his views and foreign policy. The President does not enter into the history of the financial, industrial and commercial crisis. The observations to be made to complete this part of the Message in that does not sufficiently indicate certain causes of the crisis and deplores its effects. The passage of the Message relative to Kansas is particularly deserving of attention. The President energetically denounces the agitation of the European public. Mr. Buchanan's declaration of not allowing foreign aggressions or provoking towards those governments with whom there are differences to be settled; it is but justice to say that there is not in the Message a trace of those passions, prejudices and pretensions which inspired the Ostend manifesto.

In announcing that the question of the Clarion-Bulwer treaty will be settled before long the President is completely silent as to the reasons upon which he founds that hope, and he does not seem to have any other than the arrival of the English negotiator, Sir Gore Ouseley. * * * The only European power with regard to whom Mr. Buchanan expresses himself with a certain degree of bitterness is Spain, but the differences with that country to which he alludes do not seem to be very important, and it is to be remarked that they have nothing to do with Cuba."

The concluding part of the article notices the entirely pacific character of the American intervention in the affairs of China, the insufficiency of the explanations regarding the departure of Walker from New-Orleans, and the implied justification of the treaty supposed to be concluded with Nicaragua, by the declaration that the United States have a greater interest than any other nation in maintaining the freedom of communication across the Isthmus of Panama, and in the allusion to the possible necessity of sending a land and sea force to defend the neutrality of the Isthmus. The *Patrie* remarks:

"The financial crisis of course occupies the first place in the message. That is the great difficulty of the moment, and we will add of the future, if Mr. Buchanan's appeal to the prudence and patriotism of his fellow-citizens should be disregarded. But on this point we are easily reassured. It is not patriotism only, but private interests that are involved; let them alone, and they will devise a remedy for the evils under which they suffer. * * * With regard to Spain, we think Mr. Buchanan's language is not perhaps strictly impartial. The cabinet of Madrid has more reasons than one to suspect the intentions, if not of the American Government, at least of the American people. In regard to the present conflict with Mexico Spain may well have thought that the refusal of that republic to give the satisfaction required from it was secretly encouraged by citizens of the United States, and the language of certain journals, as well as the acts of certain individuals, have undoubtedly been of a character to lead to a suspicion that the conquest of Cuba entered into the designs of the American people. Such suspicion must necessarily influence the conduct of the Spanish Government and render it less disposed to be conciliatory."

While giving credit to Mr. Buchanan for the severe terms in which he speaks of Walker's filibustering expedition, the *Patrie* thinks the "negligence" of the authorities, in allowing that expedition to start, was so great as to amount to "connivance." In reference to the passage expressing a hope that France would consent to a less jealous tariff between the two countries, our cotemporary merely remarks, that it will be for Government to consider whether it will be possible, with a due regard to the interests of French shipping, to meet the American President's wishes.

The *Spectateur* is pleased to observe in the passages of the Message concerning foreign relations that well-considered language and moderate but dignified tone which befits the head of a great nation:

"There is nothing in the language of the President that resembles the too-famous Ostend manifesto. Mr. Buchanan's policy is indicated with great reserve, but it is easy, as it seems to us, to see in certain passages, which will not escape the attention of our readers, that his mind is thoroughly made up on certain points, and that a firm will is more apparent than any disposition to compromise.

The *Union* thinks the passage relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty not so conciliatory as it was represented to be by the telegraphic summary. The *Siecle* says:

The new President evidently does not like England, and seems to think the time come to tell her the truth, as well as the banks.

The *Univers'* comments on the Message are confined to these few words:

The first subject discussed by the President is the financial crisis; he points out and deplores the consequences of it, gives good advice which will not be followed, and admits that it is impossible for the central power to do anything in the matter.

The Finances of the United States.

From the London Times.

It seems likely that the late commercial disasters of the United States will have their due effect on the policy of the Government and the manners of the people. This time the collapse has been too complete, the calamity too wide-spread, and the causes too evident, for the impression to die away, and the speculators to resume their old game as soon as the vibration of the shock has passed. The Message of the American President is bold in its criticism of the existing banking system, and denounces freely the practices to which it has notoriously led; and now the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to the Chief Magistrate, does not hesitate to demand the interference of Congress to do that which the several States will probably shrink from doing themselves. It may, indeed, be as much out of the power of Congress as of the local Legislatures to act decisively; however, the opinions of the Government are not the less evident, and it is fit that they should be known and considered in this country. But we must first speak of the financial position of the United States as represented by the Federal Treasury. It cannot be doubted that, although America is still an isolated country, which mixes neither in the wars nor the diplomacy of Europe, there is a tendency in its expenses to increase until they approach something like the European level. The rapidly augmenting wealth of the community, the absence of debt, and the newborn desire for territorial extension, have led within the last few years to an expenditure on warlike objects for which, on this side of the ocean, we were hardly prepared.

From the Secretary of the Treasury's report may be seen how entirely the American revenue is at present supported by a system of indirect taxation. With a large and thinly peopled territory, with a people impatient of personal interference, with a great and increasing trade, and a strong propensity to indulge in foreign luxuries, America has found it her best, and, indeed, her only course, to raise her revenue from duties on foreign products. Even Freetraders have acquiesced in this system, and confine their efforts to advocating a lowering of duties, on the ground that commerce would be invigorated, while the sum brought into the Treasury would not be diminished. But the manner in which this very considerable revenue is expended is not less worthy of notice than the means by which it is raised. The expenditure for the financial year 1857 was $70,822,724, of which Civil Service, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expenses took up $27,631,912, while the War Department and the Navy Department were respectively $19,261,774 and $12,726,856. These last two sums make up a total of $31,988,630, or over six millions sterling of our money. Now, although this is certainly not much, compared with our own enormous expenditure of late years, still it is a considerable sum, and shows that the Americans are not so negligent in preparing for the eventuality of war as is commonly supposed. If a people without an enemy or an "entangling alliance" spends such a sum yearly, it cannot be accused of in any way forgetting that it has coasts to defend and commercial interests in every sea to support. In fact, military works have of late received the especial attention of the Government, while no pains have been spared in putting to sea vessels of the first order, armed with the most powerful inventions of modern science.

In consequence of a lower tariff and the commercial crisis, which has lately suspended the industry of the country, the Secretary confesses himself unable to calculate with certainty on the resources of the Treasury. The revenue is calculated on the rapid development of the trade and consumption of the country; and, according to the Report, it may safely be calculated that the ratio of annual increase has not been less than 10 per cent., though within that period there were two years in which there was a falling off, attributable, doubtless, to temporary causes. The present year, however, is likely to add a third instance, and, in spite of the great resources of the country and its power to recover from any sudden pressure, it must be calculated that there would be a reduction of 25 per cent. in the imports, which would correspondingly diminish the Federal revenue. It is suggested, therefore, that there should be power given to the Department by law to issue Treasury notes for an amount not to exceed twenty millions of dollars, payable within a limited time and carrying a specified rate of interest.

The public debt of the United States is now merely nominal, considering the wealth and greatness of the country. It amounted, on the 1st of July, 1857, to $28,060,386, and since that time the sums $3,895,232 and $4,878,377 have been paid off. And yet the Government continues to advocate the practice of strict economy, "regardful alike of the just claims of the people, and the protection of the treasure and credit of the Government." The question of Protection is then reviewed, and the Secretary does not hesitate to enunciate the principles of Free Trade in all their breadth. He contrasts the spirit which sends out exploring expeditions and cruisers into every sea, with the policy which would shut out the productions of foreign countries on the ground of their conflicting with native industry, and points out that the desire for territorial extension can only be explained on the principle that the Americans wish to bring as large a part as possible of the world within the pale of their Custom-houses, which is really a feeling incompatible with the maintenance of a prospective system. A certain class of Protectionists have asserted that a tariff calculated only to produce revenue and not to enforce protection would be the cause of disasters like that which has just come upon the States; but the Secretary combats this doctrine, and declares that the cause of these revulsions is the undue expansion of the credit system, of which the banks are the main prop. The effects of this system were exhibited in the fact that, although the New-York banks reported a larger amount of specie in their vaults than that of their notes in circulation, they were unable to meet the demands of their creditors, owing to their credit operations. To the undue expansion of credit he attributes the fluctuation of prices and the extravagant habits of the community. The individual States had done nothing to check the evil tendencies of banks and commercial corporations, and therefore it was necessary for the Federal power to interfere. "The period," he says, "has arrived for Congress to employ the powers conferred by the Constitution to mitigate the present evil and to prevent a catastrophe of a similar kind in future, and for this purpose a compulsory bankrupt law, to include two classes of corporations and companies, is necessary." The banks and railroad companies are those especially threatened. The Secretary of the Treasury would not seek to interfere with the Bankrupt law of the individual States, but would *rather add a supplementary enactment, in accordance* with the passage relating to the subject in the President's Message. Whether these good resolutions will come to anything we cannot tell, *but it is strange to see the sudden conversion* which has affected the financiers of the New World.

The Mormon War.

From the London Times, Dec. 24.

The simple explanation of the Mormon question, given by the President of the United States in his Message to Congress, shows at once the position of the Supreme Government, the resolution of the rebel community, and the proportions which the embarrassment is likely to acquire. The contest now impending is in many respects a remarkable one. It represents an insurrection, theoretically treasonable, of a single city against the powerful Union of which it forms a part; it is based upon maxims, however atrociously caricatured, of religious liberty, and it involves the fortunes and, perhaps, the lives of many of our own countrymen, who have been drawn from their homes into the great deserts of Utah by this monstrous delusion. There can be no obscurity about the question of right, nor, indeed, about that of might; but the unparalleled character of the Mormon settlement may still create difficulties of no common kind.

The Territory of Utah is a very considerable one, greatly exceeding in dimensions Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky all taken together. In the ordinary course of things it would not have been colonized for some time to come, for the vast districts of Kansas, still unpopulated, lie between it and the nearest settled States. The Mormons, however, had objects of their own, and, instead of occupying the first vacant lands in their westward route, like other settlers, they purposely removed themselves to the greatest possible distance from the frontier of civilization. To this proceeding no objection was made, and they carried accordingly their rites and institutions beyond the chain of the Rocky Mountains to the banks of the Great Salt Lake. At this spot they built their city, and the whole Territory, which is still, with little exception, in the possession of roving Indians, was placed under the superintendence of United States officers, according to appoin ed forms. The Supreme Government deputed a Territorial Governor, a Secretary, three Judges, a Marshal, and a District Attorney-General, to represent its authority; and under this authority the Mormons, like all other colonists of the Territory, were bound to live. The land was not theirs, it belonged to the Union; nor did their independence embrace more than their own domestic institutions. It happens that the Governor appointed by the President is also the head of the Mormon theocracy. Brigham Young unites in his own person the supremacy ascribed to him by his deluded followers and the authority delegated by the Federal Government; but the latter commission, which alone gives him any cognizable power, is revocable at any time. It was natural enough to invest with the authority *de jure* in these parts the only person who could exercise it *de facto*; but the arrangement was purely discretional, and any President of the United States could, with the consent of the Senate, send a new Governor to rule over the Territory of Utah.

These conditions of Government were not satisfactory to the Mormon Chief; indeed, anything short of entire absolutism was inconsistent with his claims and position as spiritual head of the community. A man pretending to govern not simply by Divine right, but by Divine inspiration, and asserting that his own edicts represented the immediate will of the Almighty, could not be submissive to Judges and Marshals, or bow to the decisions of a secular court. It was clear, moreover, that if the exclusive claims of the Mormons in Utah were ever surrendered, and the Territory peopled by independent settlers, their advantages would vanish at once, and their dominant theocracy dwindle into the insignificance of an isolated congregation. Mormonism, in fact, was incompatible with the political subordination which the occupation of an American territory assumed, and when the obscurity contemplated by these fanatics in their retreat to the Salt Lake became partially dispelled through the overland migrations to California the elements of conflict were soon apparent. The present result of the struggle may be gathered from Mr. Buchanan's remark, that "all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young."

Nothing can be plainer than that the claim to independence on the part of the Mormon rulers is utterly without warrant, and that the measures taken by the Supreme Government for the restoration of its authority are entirely in accordance with justice. Every square yard of the Utah Territory, including the Salt Lake City itself, pertains, not to the Mormon congregations, but to the United States, and it is perfectly competent to the United States' Government to maintain its jurisdiction by officers of its own appointment from time to time. Brigham Young, in the proclamation by which he opposes the expedition sent to Utah, bases his proceedings on his authority as Governor of the Territory, but the order has gone out to supersede him, his successor is appointed, and in default of his commission from Washington he remains without any more political jurisdiction in the Territory of Utah than is possessed by the poorest member of his congregation. The question, as Mr. Buchanan observes, is altogether independent of Mormon doctrines. The authority of the Supreme Government, as represented by its own officers, has been defied and subverted in its own Territories, and must therefore be restored.

We have received from other sources information which enables us to depict the position of the expeditionary army which was dispatched some months ago on its toilsome journey. The difficulties of the route itself have been successfully surmounted, and a division of the force, including the 5th Regiment of Infantry, eight companies of the 10th, and two batteries of Artillery, had arrived within about 150 miles of the Mormon city. At this point, however, the officer in command was served with a notice from Brigham Young forbidding him to advance and directing him to retire. By way of giving force to these injunctions the Mormons intercepted a train coming up with supplies, and destroyed the convoy, but beyond this hostilities had not proceeded. It was the intention of the United States commander to pierce, if possible, to the valley of the Bear River, a stream falling into the Great Salt Lake, and there establish himself in the village till the return of Spring opened a short and easy road into the city. If his force proved insufficient for this operation, he contemplated retiring in a northeast direction to the valleys of the Wind River Mountains—a portion of the Great Rocky Chain—where he could maintain himself in security and plenty until circumstances enabled him to renew his advance.

Except that it is impossible, as events elsewhere have taught us, to calculate on the impulses of fanatical passion, we should not be disposed to expect much bloodshed from this extraordinary war. The charge of rebellion will probably not be pushed home against the Mormons, nor do the Mormons at present evince much inclination for a life-or-death battle. Mr. Buchanan, it will be seen, adopts a tone of compassion rather than indignation, and speaks of the Mormons as friends instead of enemies. Brigham Young, in his notice, freely offers to supply the invading troops with necessaries, providing they limit their movements according to his injunctions; and he cannot be ignorant, notwithstanding his presumption, that his ultimate success against the Government of the Union is an utter impossibility. The danger consists in the chance of sanguinary collision between the forces now confronting each other in the [illegible]. We have seen it estimated, or conjectured, that Brigham Young could bring into the field 20,000 desperate combatants; but, although the proportion of fighting men in a community like this would be unusually great, we believe this computation is excessive. At a census in 1853, the entire population of the Territory was but 18,206, and it is hardly probable that it can have been so rapidly increased during the interval as to turn out in 1857 more than that number of adult males. The Indians, however, of the Territory amount to some 12,000, and it is anticipated that Brigham Young will have these auxiliaries at his disposal. The numbers of the United States' force actually on the spot at the latest advices would probably fall short of 2,000, but these are well armed, organized, and disciplined, whereas it is hardly to be expected that the Mormons can display much beyond individual resolution. Still, the supreme Government is now at its weakest, and, if the expedition advances, Brigham Young may possibly find himself the stronger for the time. We should incline, however, to the supposition that he will yield to necessity, and conduct his congregation, as he easily can, through one more flight. It has been thought that the Mormons might move into the Russian territory, and settle themselves at the very extremity of the continent, on the brink of those mysterious straits which divide America from Asia, or that they might find in the northern provinces of Mexico a *field for colonization under a Government unlikely* to interfere with them. A migration is, upon the whole, the most probable termination of the conflict, and we can only hope that it may be decided upon *before the miserable dupes of this de*grading superstition have been dragged by their leaders into the palpable calamities of war.

The Earthquake at Naples.

Naples (Dec. 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

On Wednesday evening, I was sitting in a *salon* in our residence here on the Chistamone, situate on the immediate shore of the Bay, when one of our servants rushed into the room to ask what was the matter, supposing that we had knocked violently at the door of the room. Immediately the windows and doors began to rattle in the strangest manner. Imagining that it might proceed from one of those sudden *coups de vent* so frequent in this climate, I opened the windows and walked out on the balcony. The atmosphere was still, the most profound calm prevailed, not a cloud could be seen. It was a splendid starlight night. I returned into the *salon*, and in a few seconds felt the floor alternately sinking and rising and affected like that of the cabin of a vessel which rolls and pitches. In the next room, where two young ladies had just gone to bed, I heard that they found it difficult to keep in the bed. The maid who attended them said the walls were falling. I looked at a large bronze chandelier suspended from the centre of the ceiling of the *salon*, and, to my astonishment, saw it swinging exactly like a lamp suspended in the cabin of a vessel in a storm. The character of the phenomenon was no longer doubtful I looked at my watch. The hour was a quarter past 10 exactly. As the most exact means of estimating the undulation, I observed the movement of the large chandelier. This is a large bronze lustre, weighing 400 or 500 pounds. The distance from its point of suspension to the lowest point of its axis is about 10 feet. Its motion at first seemed to be that of a pendulum, the arc of vibration of the lowest point being about two feet, but this immediately changed to the motion of a conical pendulum; the lowest point of the axis described a circle, or rather an ellipse the major axis of which was about two feet. It appears, therefore, that the phenomenon began with a tremulous movement of the foundation of the house, manifested by the rattling of the doors and windows, and that this, after a short interval, was succeeded by two undulations, propagated, as it would seem by the conical swing of the lustre, in two different directions. All that I have here taken so many lines to describe, took place within two, or at the most three minutes. Of course the lustre, once thrown into a state of oscillation, continued to swing for a much more considerable time.

Such being what I witnessed personally, I ascertained afterwards that similar phenomena were presented in other apartments in the hotel. The swinging of the lustres was even greater, but this arose no doubt from the circumstance of their being smaller and their line of suspension shorter. The bells of the hotel were all set a-ringing. The pendulum of a large house clock standing in the hall rattled against the clock-case. A gentleman lying asleep upon a sofa on the ground-floor was flung off upon the floor.

A man-servant of ours occupied a neighboring apartment with his wife and two children. The bed of one of the children was overturned, and a lamp standing on the table was thrown on the floor. The population generally soon after the shock went out into the squares, places, and other open spaces. The wealthier classes ordered out their carriages, in which they passed the chief part of the night in driving on the Chiaja road, which runs along the borders of the bay wide enough to keep clear of falling houses. The people who filled the squares and other open spaces light-ed fires and passed the night around them. Many families had chairs and benches brought from their apartments into the Piazza Reale, the Largo de Castello, the Santa Lucia, and other like places where they sat during the night awaiting a recurrence of the shocks.

In some houses the thin partitions which divide room from room and the ceilings were cracked; some damage is also said to have been done to the British Hospital.

On the night succeeding the phenomenon (Thursday) the population, imagining that a repetition of the shocks might be expected about the same hour, crowded again into the squares and open spaces, where they passed part of the night.

At the Royal Observatory on the Capo di Monte two astronomical clocks, the pendulums of which vibrate in the plane of the prime vertical (that is, east and west) were stopped. Other clocks in the Observatory, however, continued to go regularly. The *employés* of the Observatory estimated the continuance of the first shock to be 5, and that of the second 25 seconds. They considered the direction of the undulations to be from south to north. They perceived two other slight shocks at 3 and 5 o'clock in the morning of Thursday.

Whether the state of the atmosphere has any connection with or dependence upon this class of phenomena is not certainly known. Here the weather for six weeks back has been like that of June in London. The rain has fallen, and the sunshine has been almost uninterrupted. The sirocco has alternated with the *venta di terra*, the one corresponding to our warm southwest wind, and the other to our cold northeast. Vesuvius has been very active, throwing up constantly showers of incandescent matter, which at night presents from time to time the appearance of what is called the "bouquet" in artificial fireworks. A slight eruption of lava took place last week; and it has been observed that the activity of the volcano was considerably abated for two days before the shock.

It is unfortunate that here we are without the benefits of the agency of journalism in such cases, and have mainly to depend on the information which is obtained by reports from mouth to mouth. There is an official journal, but that gives only such information as the Government chooses to disclose, and the fear of excitement among an ignorant, fanatical, and priest-ridden population, determines the Government as a general rule to supply as little intelligence of what takes place as possible. Such as it is, however, I wait the publication of the official journal, which I am told will make known to-day so much of what has passed in Calabria as the Government will allow to be published. Before I dispatch this letter to the post I shall therefore by able to tell you more.

P. S.—As I expected, a few particulars of the disasters in Calabria are given in the official journal. The visitation is undoubtedly far more grave than is admitted. It appears that the telegraphic wire has been broken between Eboli and Salz, both in the line of country I have indicated. News, however, has been received from the latter place, where the walls of the prison and barracks have been cracked; three persons were killed. At Atessa, a town near Sala, half the houses are reduced to ruins. In Padula, another town in that district, more than 100 houses have been thrown down, with an unknown number of persons buried under them. In La Polla, another town of that neighborhood, the disasters have been enormous and the victims numerous, but unascertained; among them, however, is included a brigade of *gendarmerie*. In Auletta, Petrosa and Caggiano ruin and death have occurred to an unknown extent. In Salerno, many buildings, including two churches, the Intendant's palace, and the barracks of the *gendarmerie*, are gravely damaged. Near Salerno, a church and belfry have fallen, killing two ladies. In Campagna, numerous houses are cracked, including that of the Superintendent.

In the Basilicata at Polenza the disasters have been extensive. Numerous buildings have been thrown down, burying unknown numbers beneath their ruins. A broken telegraphic dispatch from Earl and Campo Basso has excited great alarm, as it would appear to signify that all the inhabitants of one of these places have been destroyed.

LATEST.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 26—4 P. M.

No news of importance has been received by electric telegraph to-day, and our markets, as well as those of London, are all closed.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] *London, Dec. 24, 1857—5 P. M.*

We continue to have quiet markets for all articles of Colonial and foreign produce, with the exception of Sugar, for which there has been an active demand. Money is easier. The Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate of discount to 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. Consols shut: 93¾ for the account. Mexican Dollars 5s. ¾d. Bar Silver 5s. 1¼d. American Eagles 79s. 2¾d. Doubloons—Spanish, 77s. 8d.; South American 75s. 3d.

The Coffee market has been very dull. Only 60 casks and 30 bags Plantation Ceylon have been publicly offered, and they brought 56s.@60s. 6d for fine ordinary to low middling; 800 bags Native Ceylon were taken in at 51s.@52s. for middling to fair good ordinary; 150 bags Costa Rica went from 55s.@55s. 6d. for fine ordinary.

For Cocoa there is little inquiry; a few lots good and fine red Trinidad fetched 88s. 6d.@90s. 6d.

In Cochineal there have been no sales.

Cotton—There is a better feeling.

Corn—At Monday's market the supply of English Wheat was small, and it sold slowly at the prices of that day week. In foreign the business was only retail, at previous rates. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 49s. 3d. on 101,379 quarters returned. We quote White American Wheat 46s.@48s., and Red 42s.@45s. American Flour 34s.@ 36s. ₩ bbl.

Copper—Dull. Foreign offering at lower prices, without finding buyers. Quotations of English unchanged; Tough Cake and Tile £107 10s.; best selected £110 10s. Sheathing 13d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing 10d.

In Hemp and Indigo we have nothing to report.

Iron—Rails and Bars nominally £6, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs 50s.@51s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Whalebone—Nothing done; quotations nominal.

Lead—Common Pig £22; Spanish £20s.@£20 10s.

Lard—Western in barrels 56s.@56s., nominal.

Lignum—A cargo of Tabasco, arrived, has been sold at 50s., of Gelaix at 52s., and of Marsinpool at 51s.

For Molasses there is very little inquiry; small transactions in Antigua at 16s., and Cuba Muscovado 15s.

Oils—We quote Sperm 285@287; Headmatter £74, at which prices about 70 tons have changed hands; Palm 40s.; Cocoanut 40s.@41s.—both nominal.

Rice—Quiet. Privately, 2,500 bags Rangoon and Arracan have been placed at 3s. 5d.@3s. 8d.; 2,700 bags Madras at 3s., and 1,200 bags Ballam at 7s. 6d.

Rum—There has been a moderate business in good Leewards, at 2s.

For Saltpetre—Rather better prices have been paid, 1,100 bags having changed hands at 36s. for 11¾ to 11¾, and 37s. for 7 ₩ cent. refraction.

Spices—Pimento—330 bags brought from 2¾d.@3d. for mid. to fair. Black Pepper—1,490 bags Penang found buyers, from 3¼d.@3⅝d. for mid. dusty to fair clean.

Sugar—Has been in good demand, with a considerable business, establishing an advance of 6d.@1s. ₩ cwt. Of West India the sales are 1,900 hhds., including, at auction, 382 hhds. Barbadoes at 29s. 6d.@35s.; Bengal, 1,631 bags sold at full prices; low to middling white Benares, 40s.@42s.; middling yellow Date, 35s. 6d.@36s., and low grayish Date, 30s. By private treaty, 4,000 boxes brown and yellow Havana, at 37s. for No. 9, and 38s. 6d.@41s. 6d. for Nos. 10 to 12; 900 boxes Florettes, at 40s.@42s.; 1,700 hhds. Cuba Muscovada and Porto Rico at 32s.@35s. 6d. for low to middling brown, and 36s. 6d.@41s. for low middling to good yellow; and 150 hhds. Surinam, at 35s. Two floating cargoes of Havana are reported purchased for an outport, fully insured; 1,800 boxes No. 11 to 11¾ at 34s., and 1,200 boxes No. 12¾ at 34s. 9d.

Tea—The market is firmer. About 4,000 chests common Congou sold during the last two days at 1s. ₩ b., full terms. A fair inquiry for good Teas. 4,000 pkgs. offered yesterday at public sale, of which 2,000 were sold.

Tin—Flat; Common Blocks, 108s.; Bars, 109s.; Banca, 98s.@100s.

Turpentine—In Rough we have no sales to report. American Spirits firm at 32s. 6d.@33s.

Tallow—St. Petersburg Y. C. 52s. 6d. on the spot.

Sterling—Some sales at £23 10s.@£23 15s.

American Stocks show little variation since our last advices.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Africa.] *Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.*

Breadstuffs—The intervention of the Holidays, with the consequent suspension of business, induces us to anticipate the publication of our circular, and to issue it two days in advance of the sailing of the steamer.

Cotton—The slight improvement observable at the close of last week has been strengthened by the increased ease in money, coupled with a conviction that the Bank of England would soon be in a position to reduce its rate of interest. Holders have been less eager sellers, in many instances shutting up their samples, whilst the demand, both from the trade and from speculators, has much improved, and prices have advanced ⅛d. on Middling, and ¼d. to ⅜d. on lower descriptions.

In Manchester business is still restricted—not alone by the difficulty of passing long-date commercial paper, but by the conceded losses of Manufacturers and Shippers of Goods and Yarns, which deprive the trade of its usual facilities for raising money, and may for some time restrict it to a hand-to-mouth system, and thus delay the active business, with full prices, which would seem to be invited by the ease in financial circles.

We quote—Middling Orleans, 6¼d.; Mobile, 6d.; Boweds, 5⅞d.

Present estimated Stock 301,281 bales, including 190,395 American; against 319,811, including 197,796 American, for corresponding date of last year.

The sales of the week reach 40,550 bales, and those of to-day are estimated at 8,000, including 3,000 for speculation and on export.—The prices paid are very full.

Tobacco—As in last week, the trade has been confined principally to Maryland. The Market is firm, with steady prices, and the prospect of a more extensive business on the opening of the New-Year.

Sugar—With a somewhat better feeling in the Market, and more disposition to do business, there has been a recovery of 6d. ₩ cwt. from the extreme low sales. As soon as the holidays shall have passed, more trade, with better prices, is expected. In the meantime the market may be quiet, but firm. In London the market has become brisk, and prices dearer. Among the sales are 234 hhds. Cuba, at 34s.@36s. 6d., for low to good Yellow; 400 casks Cuba and Porto Rico, 34s. 6d.@41s.

Breadstuffs—The arrivals within the past week have been moderate, (embracing some 12,869 qrs. Wheat, 25,687 bbls. of Flour, and 2,174 qrs. Indian Corn from the United States,) and the trade has been without animation—except for choice samples of Wheat, which are scarce, prices are the turn lower. We quote American red Wheat 7s. 3d.@7, 6d. for fine; 6s. 6d.@7s. for ordinary, and 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. for coty descriptions. In Flour there has been some pressure to sell, and the market has become rather dull as well as somewhat irregular. Western Canal brings 24s.@25s.; Ohio, 27s.@28s. for choice; sick Flour is 6d.@1s. lower, and as French is offered for January shipments to 35s.@36s. ₩ 280 lbs., f. o. b.—it has the effect of restricting sales of the finer qualities of American. For Indian Corn there has been a moderate consumptive demand, but holders have been offering more freely, and 34s. for mixed and 39s. for white may be regarded as top prices.

Provisions have been quiet, notwithstanding fair imports of new Bacon. Pork and Beef have invited business by presenting a greater variety. In old there has been nothing doing, prices remaining as heretofore nominal; but in new there has been a retail trade for Bacon at 45s.@47s.; P. M. Pork, 80s.; Beef, 100s.@105s. for P. M. to 110s.@120s. for India.

Lard, by retail, brings 52s.@53s., with an occasional sale of choice at 56s. For round lots there are no buyers, nor will refiners go into stock until after the close of the year.

Tallow has attracted more attention and is of easier sale. Butchers' Association is worth 49s.@51s. for fair, and 51s.@52s. for choice.

In London the market has been excited, but at the close it is quiet at 53s.@53s 3d. for Petersburg, Y. C.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

The Fire in Chicago—Loss $60,000.

About 7½ o'clock, on Sunday evening, a fire broke out in the second story, near the north end, of the new wooden block on the corner of South Clark and Jackson streets, Chicago. The block, which was two stories in height, contained eleven stories with tenements above, and of these latter eight were occupied, and nine of the stores. The list of losses was as follows:

Archibald Hill, dry goods dealer, No. 232; resides over his store. Loss of goods, $4,000; insurance, $1,500. All of his household furniture, valued at $1,000, was lost.

J. Wadsworth, merchant tailor, No. 234; valued at $3,500, insured $1,200. The upper story was occupied by his family, and also by Mr.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, your obedient servant,
FRED'K CHATARD,
Commander.

To Flag Officer H. Paulding, Commanding Home Squadron, Frigate Wabash, Aspinwall, N. G.

Respectfully forwarded to Hon. Secretary of the Navy by, respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING,
Flag Officer Commanding Home Squadron.

THE AFFAIR OF LIEUTENANT CILLEY.

Report of Lieutenant Cilley to Commander Chatard,

U. S. Ship Saratoga, Greytown, Dec. 6, 1857.

Sir: In obedience to your order of this date I respectfully submit the following statement:

On Nov. 30, ult., between meridian and 1 P. M., Midshipmen Matthews, Foster, and myself, all in uniform, left the ship in a canoe, and paddled to Mr. Craig's landing on Point Arenas. On nearing the wharf a sentry hailed us, and ordered us not to land there. I replied that we were American officers, and that we would land there, which we did, securing our canoe to the wharf, and then entered Mr. Craig's store. He was not in, but a Mr. Mills, who lives with him, an American citizen I think, supplied his place. A desultory conversation ensued between us. About ten or fifteen minutes after entering the store, a person with a sword came in and addressed me, stating that General Walker said we must leave, and not land there without a pass from him. I told him I did not recognize General Walker's right to order us away from there, and that I had permission from the executive officer of our ship, and should not leave without I was forcibly expelled, or, if the order was repeated, I would consider it equivalent to a forcible expulsion, as General Walker had the force on the spot, and could compel us to leave. He left me, and in a few minutes returned, saying it was General Walker's order for us to leave, and if we attempted to land again, without a pass from him, would be fired into. I told him that he had the force on the spot, and could compel us to leave, and that I protested, and would report the matter to the commander of the Saratoga, and called upon our officers to bear witness and remember the remarks that had been made. I returned to the ship, and reported the matter to Mr. Passed Midshipman Commander being absent. I was dispatched forthwith to make my report to Commander Chatard, who was on board the R. M. S. Dee. I made my report to him, and returned to the ship.

I should state that Mr. Craig keeps a public store and boarding-house, and he allows Walker to keep some of his stores there, the storage being paid.

We did not leave Mr. Craig's store, or put our feet on the ground, and neither of us possessed a weapon of any description.

The following morning I received orders from Capt. Chatard to take charge of the fourth cutter, and deliver a document to Gen. Walker.

At about 6:30 A. M. I left in the boat, Midshipman Foster in charge, the crew being fully armed. On approaching Craig's wharf, we were hailed by a sentry, and told to keep off, and not to land. I told him "I was ordered to land, and would," and kept on in the boat until alongside the wharf. The sentry approached nearer the boat, bringing his piece to a position, and cocking it, and said keep the boat off or he would fire. I told him if he fired a shot I would die a reality at him, that I had a document for Gen. Walker, and would deliver it, and jumped on the wharf, giving orders to the boat's crew to cock their pieces and be ready to fire. Two officers hurried from Gen. Walker's quarters, and one approached me as I reached the head of the wharf, saying I had the permission of Gen. Walker to land. I told him it was falsified, and that I wished to be shown Gen. Walker's quarters, as I had a document to place in his hands. He conducted me to his quarters, and I entered and delivered the document to Gen. Walker, who returned my name. I gave it to him, and said that I would be found in the letter.

After perusing it, he turned to me and said, "I consider the document indignity to you, Lieut. Cilley, in order to [illegible] yesterday."

I replied that I did not consider it a personal indignity to me, that he could not offer me one while in my position, and that I viewed it entirely as an official insult.

Gen. Walker then said, "As regards the indignity offered to the United States I am ready to account for it to the Commodore."

I then returned to the ship, and reported the matter to my [illegible].

To the best of my recollection the foregoing is all that passed relative to the indignity offered me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GREENLEAF CILLEY, Lieut. U. S. N.
Commander Frederick Chatard.

COM. CHATARD'S SUSPENSION.

The Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Pauld ing.

Navy Department, Dec. 16, 1857.

Sir: Your dispatches Nos. 134, 135, 137, 138 and 139, not heretofore acknowledged, have been received.

The department enjoins upon you particular vigilance in carrying out the instructions heretofore given you in relation to unlawful expeditions. In doing so, you will be careful not to interfere with lawful commerce. But where you find that an American vessel is manifestly engaged in carrying on an expedition or enterprise from the Territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the Territories of Mexico, Nicaragua, or Costa Rica, contrary to the sixth section of the act of Congress of April 20, 1818, already referred to, you will cause the force under your command to prevent it, and will not permit the men or arms engaged in it, or destined for it, to be landed in any part of Mexico or Central America.

The three points which it is most important to guard are Aspinwall, Chiriqui, and San Juan del Norte, and with this view, you will dispose of the forces under your command to the best advantage. The President directs me to inform you that he considers it all important that you should not leave the neighborhood of these points until further instructed by the Department, which you are hereby ordered not to do under any circumstances.

Should the *Saratoga* not have left before you receive this, you will suspend Commander Chatard from his command, and order him to return to the United States to await the further action of the Department. You will then place Lieutenant Geo. S. Sinclair in command of the *Saratoga*, with directions to carry out the instructions to Commander Chatard, of the 16th ultimo, to proceed to Norfolk.

The *Jamestown*, Commander Kennedy, will leave Philadelphia early next week to join you at San Juan.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Flag Officer H. Paulding, Commanding United States Home Squadron, San Juan del Norte.

California Overland Mail Expedition.

From the Evening Post.

We have perused the unpublished report of the first expedition from St. Louis, west, of the new Overland Mail Route, and threefrom glean the information we give below:

The party left St. Louis on the 13th December, and write from Little Rock, Arkansas, under date of Dec. 25. They averaged twenty-nine miles a day, traveling only by daylight (in the short days.)

The distance from St. Louis to Little Rock is 374 miles in the most direct route—nearly an air-line. The distances were ascertained by means of an odometer attached to one of the wheels of the vehicle. The first fourteen miles from St. Louis to Merrimac River is a good McAdam road; after that the party forded Merrimac River; bad road from there to Hillsboro; cross Big River, which is a bad stream to ford and at high water causes delay; Caledonia ford Big River again; cross Big Creek fourteen times between Caledonia and Greenville, and cross by ford and ferry the following streams: St. Francis River (no boat) in high water impossible to cross; St. Francis again, (by boat;) sixteen miles further on, (ford and boat;) Big Black River; Cane Creek three times; Ten-mile Creek twice; Beaver Dam twice, &c.; through to Little Rock steam ferry. Until they arrived at Leary they found not a bridge across any creek or sluice, save one at Batesville, going to the ferry. One continual forest between Merrimac River and Little Rock, except the villages and the settlers, from one to five miles apart.

The road runs through the bottoms and over mountains—very steep in many places—though the bottoms are very muddy and at times almost impossible to get along. It was with the greatest effort they got through. Travelers all go on horseback. The party pronounce the roads miserable; no traveling by night; a road full of stumps and trees—more of a trail than a wagon road.

The expeditionists left Little Rock Dec. 20, for Memphis, and arrived at Memphis, Dec. 29. They write under date of Dec. 30, from Memphis:

"A good route from Little Rock to Helena, by stage, 120 miles; thence by the river (steamboat) to Memphis, 100 miles. The first 12 miles is very bad road. White River at Aberdeen—a good ferry.

Most of the road, naturally, a very fair road, mostly through prairies. Eight miles before they arrived at Aberdeen ferry they passed the old Military Road, leaving it to the left crossing White River 10 miles above. There was a difference of opinion as to the best point of crossing.

From White River to Helena not quite so good as from Little Rock to Aberdeen, but nothing to interfere with [illegible] four-horse teams.

Upon leaving the above they report the route from St. Louis to Little Rock is probably not a very feasible one, while the other part of the route, from Memphis, is entirely feasible.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday, Jan. 11.

Superior Court—Circuit—Nos. 1033, 1981, 2861, 2865, 2871, 2881, 2886, 2889, 2897, 903, 2920, 2873, 2874, 2877, 2879, 2880, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936.

United States District Court—Nos. 150, 20, 23, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 40.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 11.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Franklin Ransom et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—A motion for a new trial in this case was argued this morning. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs as patentees of an improvement in fire-engines, by which they claimed to avail themselves of the hydrostatic pressure of the Croton, in addition to the power of the machine itself, to recover for the use of the invention in the fire-engines of the City. The case was tried something over a year ago, and the plaintiffs recovered a verdict of upwards of $20,000. The defendants now move for a new trial for errors on the part of both Judge and Jury. For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller. For defendants, Mr. Brady.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

A WRIT OF ERROR ALLOWED IN ROGERS' CASE—STAY OF PROCEEDINGS ORDERED—OPINION OF THE COURT.

The People vs. James Rogers.—A writ of error was asked in this case, to take the matter before the General Term. Saturday Judge Ingraham rendered the following opinion.

Ingraham, J.—The writ of error in this case is submitted to me for allowance, and a stay of proceedings asked for upon the bill of exceptions settled by the Judge before whom the prisoner was tried. The City Judge certified that, in his opinion, there is no cause for staying judgment, except so far as the statute of 1850 may render it obligatory.

I have not looked into the exceptions taken on the trial, because the act of 1850 leaves to this Court, or a Judge of it, no discretion in granting the stay of proceedings. The third section of the act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions in New-York, provides "that every conviction for a capital offence shall be brought before the Supreme Court, &c., from the Court of General Sessions, &c., by a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings as a matter of right; and the Appellate Court may order a new trial whether any exceptions shall have been taken or not, in the Court below," (Sess. laws, 1855, p. 618). The writ of error and stay of proceedings thereon are by this statute given on every conviction for a capital offence as a matter of right, and the discretion heretofore allowed to the Justices of the Supreme Court in granting the stay of proceedings, is taken away. The writ of error must be allowed, and the stay of proceedings granted.

R. B. Haring vs. The Justices of the Marine Court.—In this case an application is made for a writ of prohibition against the Marine Court, directing them to refrain from proceeding in an action pending in that Court on account of some alleged irregularities in the practice there in the commencement of the action. There is no doubt but that the Marine Court has jurisdiction both of the subject-matter of the action and of the person of the defendant, (in the action in question,) and it is not in the power of this Court to interfere by this writ in correcting errors of practice in that Court. If any such error has been committed, the proper tribunal to correct such error is the Common Pleas, to which Court only an appeal lies from the Marine Court. It is only when that Court undertakes to proceed in a matter which is not within their jurisdiction that an application for a writ of prohibition can be sustained. The motion is denied.

Emily Harrison vs. The American Fertilizing Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the Petition of Mortimer W. Day et al.—Order confirming sale granted.

Cox, Otis vs. James Fiske.—Leave to discontinue action without costs granted.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

THE PAY OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CLERKS.

The Mayor, &c., vs. A. C. Flagg, Comptr., Devlin, et al.—It will be remembered that the District Attorney obtained an injunction restraining the Comptroller from paying any of the clerks of either of the persons claiming to be the Street Commissioner. An order to show cause why this injunction should not be dismissed, was granted for Saturday, but owing to the illness of Mr. Emmet, the matter was postponed until Thursday next.

THE PARKER VEIN OVERISSUES.

John Sasser vs. Hippolyte Mali and Otis P. Jewett.—The complaint in this action sets forth that in the year 1854 a Company was established by the Assembly of the State of Maryland, for mining purposes, entitled The Parker Vein Coal Company.

That the defendants herein are respectively President and Vice-President of said Company, and that the capital stock allowed to be issued is to the amount of $1,200,000.

It is alleged that in April and May of the year 1854 said defendants fraudulently over-issued 126,000 shares of stock from the sale of which they realized the sum of $1,300,000. It is alleged that at that time the whole number of shares allowed by the charter had been issued, and these additional shares were therefore worthless.

The plaintiff in this suit bought 3,000 shares of this stock for which he paid $19,250. In June, 1854, the fraudulent over issue became known, and the excess of stock of course was entirely worthless, and the legitimate issue became of only a nominal value.

The plaintiff, as a stockholder, thereby was injured to the extent of $19,250, for which sum he demands a verdict.

The case came up on Saturday, on a demurrer to the complaint. The principal points, which were

First—That the remedy of the plaintiff is against the parties from whom he bought the stock, and not against the defendants herein.

Second—Misjoinder of causes of action—the defendants being sued for damages for injuries caused by them as officers of the corporation, to the plaintiff as a stockholder, and likewise sued for fraudulent and illegal transactions. As to the former cause of action, it is urged that the corporation should be made a party.

S. W. & R. B. Roosevelt for plaintiff; Van Cott & Cady, for defendant, Hippolyte Mali.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Jan. 9.

Before Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt, and Davies.

WILL OF THE LATE DOMINICK LYNCH.

OPINION.

Mary H. Belton et al., vs. Frederick De Peyster, Louisa Lynch, et al.—Davies, J.—A perusal of this will must carry with it the conviction that the first object of the testator's bounty and solicitude was his wife. Her comfortable support for life, without the possibility of accident, was his chief concern. It is apparent, we think, that he regarded his children, in comparison with what he deemed due to his wife, as secondary objects of his his consideration. It would appear from his will that he had already made some provision for them, and that he gave to his children, Louisa and Edward, each $5,000, they having as yet received nothing from him beyond their education and support. From this it might be inferred that the others had at least received an equal amount. Keeping in view, therefore, what we think is apparent from the whole tenor of this will, the anxiety of the testator to secure an adequate and comfortable support for his wife during his life, irrespective of any supposed claim of his children, we perceive that she is first to receive out of his estate an annuity of $3,000. To secure that a sufficient portion of his estate was to be sold—and the whole, if necessary—and the proceeds, to the extent of $60,000, invested in bonds and mortgages, or in stocks of the United States or of the State of New-York, and from such interest and income the annuity was to be paid. The testator supposed that such fund might produce more than sufficient to pay the annuity, and he directs his executor to reinvest the surplus and accumulate the sum during the life of his wife. After the death of his wife, he directs that one-eighth part of said sum of $60,000, with the accumulations thereof, be disposed of by his wife, by appointment, to and among his children and grandchildren, and, in default of such appointment, the same to be disposed of as he directs to the other seven-eighth parts of said fund.

The other seven-eighth parts of said fund: After the death of his wife, he gives one equal part thereof to each of his seven children, and in case either of his children should then be dead, leaving issue, the child or children of such child to take the share or part of it of their parent; and if any of his children should have died leaving no child or children, then his share was to be divided among his surviving children and the child or children of any deceased child, "per stirpes" and not "per capita."

Here we see that the testator, after securing for his wife in the most perfect manner, and best calculated to guard the possibility of accidents to support which he deemed adequate, his next object of care and solicitude were the children who might be living at her death and the grandchildren who had lost their parents. This fund he knew would be adequate for his wife for her life. After that first desire of his heart had been fulfilled he intended that something should remain to be divided among his children, or the children of such as should have deceased. We cannot shut our minds to the conviction that these objects of the testator's care and bounty were prominently in his mind, and we should do violence to his intentions and the language used by him if we did not give effect to the one and due weight to the other. Bearing in mind what we think is apparent from this will, that the testator had made some provision for all his children, and that he was well aware of the vicissitudes of commercial life and the uncertainty that his children might retain for their support in the evening of life, or for their children, that which might be given to them absolutely, the testator deemed it best to insure their enjoyment of at least a portion of his estate; that this was the wisest disposition to make of it. Whether wise or unwise it is the duty of this Court to give to his intentions, when ascertained, their full force and effect. We have no power, and, we trust, no disposition to make wills for others, and feel that our whole duty is discharged in carrying out fairly and truly the language and true import of those we are called upon to consider.

Assuming, therefore, that this view is correct, and that this fund had been created and the directions of the testator in this regard complied with, how would the right of parties to this suit have stood upon the death of Mrs. Dame Lynch in respect thereto? In default of any appointment by her, Alexander Lynch having died before her without issue, and Henry Lynch and Frederick Lynch having died, each leaving issue, this fund, with its accumulations, should have been divided into six equal shares, to one of which the plaintiffs, children of Henry Lynch, would have been entitled; to another sixth part the children of Frederick Lynch; James Lynch to another sixth part; Edward Lynch to another sixth part; Louisa Lynch to another sixth part; and Dominick Lynch Lawrence, in the right of his mother, to another sixth part.

By the Revised Statutes in reference to powers it is provided by Section 126 (1 Rev. Stat. 737) that lands embraced in a power to devise shall pass by a will purporting to convey all the real property of the testator, unless the intent that the will shall not operate as an execution of the power shall appear expressly or by necessary implication. A perusal of the will of Jane Lynch shows that it is a disposition of all her real property, and certainly no intent is expressed in the will that it shall not operate as an execution of the power of appointment vested in her, to one-eighth of the property or fund set apart to produce the annuity; neither can an implication necessarily be derived from the will that it was not equally the intention of the testatrix that her will should not operate as an execution of the power. It must, therefore, be regarded that the devisee of Jane Lynch took an eighth part of the fund or property then set aside for the annuity and the remaining seven-eighth parts are to be divided into six equal parts, of which the plaintiffs are entitled to an equal part or share, the children of Dominick Lynch to another equal part or share, James Lynch to another equal part or share, Edward Lynch to another equal part or share, Louisa Lynch, in addition to the one-eighth part which she takes by virtue of the execution of the power of appointments by her mother, another equal part or share, and Dominick Lynch Lawrence, in right of his mother, to another equal part or share. We come now to the consideration of the question, whether there is any fund or portion of the estate of the testator to which these provisions of the will attach and are applicable. It is quite clear that the original design of the testator to convert sufficient of his estate into cash, and thereby create a fund of $60,000 was not carried out. If any fund for the production of the annuity was created, it was a substitution of productive real estate instead of the cash derived from a sale sufficient to produce and secure the annuity. Such alteration is a mere substitution of one species of property for another. The substitution of a different fund or different property will not, *per se*, change the character of the limitation of disposition, but will be impliedly subject to the same disposition and the same general purpose. (Lorrillard *vs.* Coster, 5 Paige, 172.) If, therefore, it shall be found on examination that a fund has been created to supply the place of the money to be raised, it follows that the provisions of the testator's will, relative to the disposition of the residuum, applied with the same effect to the substituted property that it would have if no substitution had taken place. It is contended on the part or some of the defendants that no such fund has been created; that if the executors violated or neglected their duty in not creating it, they are liable for a breach of trust; and not being made parties to this suit, there is a defect of parties, and the complaint must be dismissed. In the view we take of this case, it will be seen that we do not think there has been any breach of trust on the part of the executors; that consequently no claim could be properly made against them, and that so far as they are concerned there is no want of proper parties. The testator directed that after the payment of his debts, the legacies to his two children, and after the investment of the $60,000 fund, all the residue of his estate, real and personal, was to be divided into eight equal parts, and he gives one share to his wife, and another share to each of his children absolutely. We see, by the language used by the testator, and the disposition made of this fund after the death of his wife, that he did not embrace it in the residue of his estate given absolutely to his wife and children. In this fund his wife was to have no share, except the annuity to the extent of $3,000 for her life; after her death it was to go to his surviving children or grand-children. It seems to us, therefore, that it is the manifest and apparent intent of the testator throughout the whole scope of his will to set apart this fund for a peculiar purpose, and after that was fulfilled to make a disposition different from that he made as to the other portions of his estate. New objects of his bounty were to be provided for, and those, perhaps, whom he deemed had peculiar claims to his attention and sympathy. He chose to make the distinction, and it is not for us to say it was unnatural or unwise. The testator foreseeing, or as one of the counsel on the argument felicitously expressed it, foreboding that a sale of his real estate, to raise the sum of $60,000 in cash, might produce a great sacrifice of property and materially injure his children, who were to take the residue, he declares that his intention in directing the above provision of $60,000 to raise the annuity was to provide, beyond the possibility of accident, for the punctual payment of the annuity of $3,000 a year to his wife during her life, and being aware that, in order to raise that sum at once, a sacrifice might be necessary, he then directs that, if his wife should be willing to accept certain parts of his real estate which was then productive, instead of the annuity, such an arrangement might be made, and might be beneficial. What was the object of this contemplated change or substitution? To prevent a sacrifice, by a sale at once of sufficient to raise $60,000. When that fund was raised, it was to be invested so as to be made productive. It was the product or income to which the testator looked. That was to furnish the annuity, and he declared that, if his wife was willing to accept, in lieu of this fund, real estate then productive—in other words, yielding an income, instead of the income to be obtained from the money invested, she might do so. The product of the real estate was substituted for the interest or income of the $60,000 invested. She was to have in any and all events $3,000 a year during her life, and the parties never contemplated that she was to have any more or less. We see by the decrees made in the Chancery suit that the real estate conveyed to the trustees was subject to the payment of the annuity of $3,000 a year. It appears also from the testimony of Roberts that the annuity of $3,000 a year was to Mrs. Lynch out of the proceeds of the Rome estate. All the parties have, therefore, properly treated this estate as that from which the annuity was to be paid, or that from which it was to be produced—not that set aside to Mrs. Lynch instead of the annuity.

The testimony declared that if this change or substitution of productive real estate to produce the annuity, instead of a sale to raise the $60,000, took place, it must be made by the consent of all the parties interested.

We think that substitution or change was made by and with the consent of all the proper parties, and those who were interested by the suit in Chancery before referred to, and that the fund or property set aside to produce that annuity, and also for the share of Mrs. Lynch and her three children in the residuum of the estate, was property set aside for those purposes, and we see no difficulty in now dealing with this whole fund to carry out the will of the testator and correctly adjust all the rights and equities of all the parties interested therein. By reference to the testator's will it will be seen that if this arrangement for the substitution of productive real estate should be made in lieu of the sale of other property for the creation and investment of the fund of $60,000, that then the residue of his estate might be divided as above. It was the residue to be divided, not this real estate thus set aside with the residue. If the money had been raised, then the residue of the estate, excluding the fund, was to be divided and distributed. The same language is used in reference to the substitution of productive real estate for the money, and the same consequence results, in one case as the other. We have seen if the money had been raised, then the residum was to be divided, one-eighth to the widow, and one eighth to each of the children, absolutely. If the substitution took place, then what remained, after setting aside sufficient real estate to produce the annuity, was to be divided as above, that is, in the same manner and in the like proportions as if no such substitution or change had taken place. The directions of the decree in Chancery were, that after this fund, or portion of the estate agreed upon by the parties to that suit to be simple and adequate, not only to raise the annuity to be paid to Mrs. Lynch during her life, but also to place herself and her three children on an equality with four sons in the distribution of the residue of the estate. Assuming that we are correct in this view, that a portion of this real estate was set aside in fact to produce sufficient to secure the annuity, then all that remained should have been divided between Mrs. Lynch and her children But, instead of doing this, that which was relied upon to produce the annuity was mingled with the shares to which Mrs. Lynch and her children were entitled, and the separation not having been made when it should have been, it must be made now. Mrs. Lynch and her three children, as to the residue of the estate, after setting aside that necessary to produce the annuity, were entitled to be placed on an equality with the four sons, James, Henry, Alexander and Edward, at the divisions in 1851. Certain portions were assigned to the four sons; amounts equal in value should have been given to Mrs. Lynch and her three children. And we can see no good reason why a certain separation and division should not have been made then. No embarrassment would have ensued, and this litigation would never have arisen if the other portions of the testator's will had been adhered to; that is a separation of that portion of the estate conveyed to the trustees under the decree in Chancery, so that it might distinctly have appeared what was retained as needful to secure the annuity, and what remained undivided constituted the shares of Mrs. Lynch and her three children. She and they were entitled to have received on this division of the residue of the estate, shares of equal value to those assigned and transferred to the four sons. All should have been placed on an equality. We think it is safe to assume that sufficient of the estate was retained and conveyed to the Trustees to have secured the annuity and to have placed Mrs. Lynch and her three children on an equality with the four sons. A separation must be made, setting aside sufficient to place Mrs. Lynch and the three children on the same footing with the sons, and that division must be made as of 1851, at the time the sons received their shares. Whatever remained of the estate must be deemed as retained to satisfy the annuity, and after it has fulfilled that office it must be divided in accordance with the terms of the will applicable to that fund. Upon these principles the plaintiffs would be entitled to one-sixth part of seven-eighths thereof, with the accumulations upon the death of Mrs. Lynch, deducting therefrom the annuity paid to her.

Bolton vs. De Peyster.—The judgment of the Special Term must be reversed, and a judgment entered declaring the rights of the parties against the principle of this opinion. A reference must be had to ascertain the value of the shares transferred to James, Henry, Alexander and Edward, in 1851, and to allot and set off as of that date to Louisa Lynch, from the property conveyed to the trustees, pursuant to the decree in Chancery, in her own right, and as devisor of the mother, two shares, equal in value to the share respectively conveyed to each son, and to allot and set off as of the same date to Dominick Lynch another share, of equal value, to that of the shares respectively assigned to the other sons, and that the same allotment be made to Dominick L. Lawrence; and that of the residue of the estate as reserved, and held by the said trustees, with all the accumulations thereof, deducting the annuity paid to the said Jane Lynch during her life, the plaintiffs were entitled, upon her death, to the one equal sixth part of seven-eighths thereof.

Costs of all parties except De Peyster to abide the further order of the Court; his costs to be paid out of the fund in the hands of the surviving trustee.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Jan. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

INSURANCE—HEAVY DAMAGES.

Joseph Ripley vs. The Ætna Fire Insurance Company.—This action was brought to enforce the payment on a policy of insurance, on some property belonging to the Glendale Woolen Company, which was destroyed by fire on the 9th of April, 1860.

The defendants gave as a reason for refusing payment, that in a survey referred to in the policy, two of the questions put to the insured were incorrectly answered, as follows:

Q.—Is there a watchman in the mill during the night? Is there also a good watch clock? A.—There is a watchman, nights; no clock, a bell is struck every hour from 8 P. M. till it rings for work in the morning.

Q.—Is the mill left alone at any time after the watchman goes off duty in the morning till he returns to his charge in the evening? A.—Only at meal times, and on the Sabbath and other days when the mill does not run.

The defendants insisting that these questions and answers amounted to a warranty, and alleged that there was not a watchman from midnight on Saturday till Sunday midnight.

The plaintiff claimed that the questions and answers were not understood by either party to be a warrant; that the defendants' agents before issuing the policy to the Glendale Woolen Company, had been informed by the officers of the Company that it was the practice of the Company to have a watchman in the mill, from midnight after Saturday to the midnight following, and the intentions of both parties were intended to convey that idea. The claim was assigned by the Woolen Company to the plaintiff, who brought the suit some time ago, and it was partially tried but objections being raised by the defendants' counsel, that the plaintiff was barred in the act of as the suit was not commenced until after the lapse of twelve months, the complaint was dismissed by the Court.

A new trial was ordered, which was finished on Friday. This morning the jury brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $16,037 50, being $15 150 for loss on buildings, fixtures and machinery, and $3,787 50 for loss on stock.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Full Bench.

Moore vs. Martine.—Reargument ordered, unless parties are willing that the appeal be decided on an equal division of opinions of the Judges who heard the appeal.

Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

McSpedon et al. vs. The Mayor et al.—Judgment for the defendants.

Frederic R. Lee vs. Mechanics Life Insurance Company.—Judgment, declaring the title to policy to be in Mr. Taylor, and directing the payment of the amount thereof to him.

Stephen P. Nash, Receiver, vs. Galloway et al.—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Simon H. Calkins vs. Samuel W. Talmadge.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

David S. Bowers vs. The Cocheach Iron Co.—Judgment for plaintiff for value of stock at $1 per share, being in all $1,375, with interest from 29th September, 1856.

Charles L. Jones vs. Charles Frick.—Demurrer overruled, with costs, with liberty to defendant, in withdrawing demurrer and paying costs, to answer issuably within ten days after service of the order overruling the demurrer.

Daniel R. Jones vs. The Same.—Same judgment, with like liberty.

Moss et al. vs. McCready et al.—Motion for production and inspection of papers granted, with $10 costs.

Hosea Dugliss vs. Samuel Sprugain et al.—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same and one other.—Same order.

Isaac F. Snook et al. vs. Douglass.—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Mathew A. Crooker vs. Aaron Bennett.—Motion to vacate judgment denied. Costs to be taxed according to law in force where report was filed. No costs of motion.

William C. Moore [illegible] vs. The Same.—Referee's fees to be reduced from $5 to $3 per diem. No costs of motion.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Jan. 9.

Before Recorder Hall and Judges Bedell and Russell.

The Calendar was unusually short. There were only 41 cases altogether—22 prison cases, 10 bail cases and 19 suspended cases—and a great many of these were dismissed. The principal portion of those who filled that part of the Court-room which the spectators occupy were interested in a case in which the defendants were charged with an assault and battery upon policemen. When that was concluded a great many left.

Hirsch Kotz was arraigned of an assault and battery upon Margaret Geyer, of No. 112 Ridge-street, alleged to have been committed Dec. 24. Officer Van Tassel arrested him. After the witnesses had fully detailed the circumstances, "Oh, the fact about the business is," said Judge Osborn, "the whole affair is in a nutshell. She was washing windows, and accidentally threw some water on him; he got angry and struck her. We find him guilty and fine him $5."

The papers in the case of John Hudson, charged with an assault and battery upon Edward Moae, were next handed to the Judges. *Clerk*—This is one of those cases that have been settled. *Judge Osborn*—Been settled! Oh, yes, this is one of those Seventh Ward cases. Let him go.

John Donohue was charged with an assault and battery upon William Hudson. The prosecution proved its case. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we find you guilty of this assault and battery, Donohue, and we'll make up our minds what will be done with you. We suspend sentence for the present. You come here when you are sent for. *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—You can go.—He went.

Patrick Leopard, a boy, was convicted of stealing, Jan. 7, a pair of boots which hung at the store door of Robert S. Allen, No. 142 Catherine-street. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Peter Bagley, a boy, and Thomas McGlinn, were arrested by Officer Edward Collard of the Seventh Precinct, Dec. 21, at the instance of Mary O'Brien, of No. 31 West Twenty-eight-street, who said they had stolen from her two dresses, two skirts, two shawls, one basque and a pair of gaiters, all valued at $25. The boy was found guilty, and sentence suspended till Saturday. McGlinn was acquitted. The father of Bagley after vards pleaded with the Court for his son's discharge. *Judge Brennan*—Where is your boy? *Father*—He'll be here, Sir. (Calling.) Peter, r-r-r-! (Laughter.) The attention of the Court was engaged by other business for a few moments. That dispatched, "Where is the boy?" inquired Judge Osborn?" "Here he is," said his father. *Judge Osborn*—How old is he? *Boy*—I'm sixteen, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—What are you going to do with this boy if you get him? *Father*—If I get him, he'll never be brought here again, Sir. He never will—never in the world, Sir. He never was in the hands of a policeman before, Sir—and never will be again, Sir—never. *Judge Osborn*—Well, take him; we suspend sentence.

Patrick Corwin stole a quantity of rigging worth $3 from Peter Van Curen, of No. 758 Greenwich street, Jan. 6. He will expiate the offence at the Penitentiary during the two ensuing months.

William Collins, William Foster, and James Sweeney, it was alleged, assaulted and threatened to kill Thomas Hadden, of No. 376 Water-street, Jan. 6. Officer Lindsley, of the Fourth District Police, arrested them. They were discharged at the request of the complainant.

Edward Barry, accused by Stephen Jacobs, of No. 12 Ridge-street, of stealing, Jan. 6, a bag containing $5 worth of wool, was also set at liberty at the complainant's request.

Cornelius Raiden, Patrick Moore, John Quinn, James Brady, Patrick Shay, Dennis Maloney, James Griffin, Martin Forshay, and Michael Casey, were charged with rioting in the Sixth Ward between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, Jan. 6. Adolphe Frank, of No. 82 Centre-street, was their accuser. At his request they were released.

John Smith, Michael Kiersten and Thomas Coyle were arraigned on a charge preferred against them by Robert Bassett, who said they stole, Jan. 6, from the boot and shoe store No. 127 Nassau-street, a pair of boots worth $7 50. Officer Van Arsdale effected their arrest. The officer said he had been watching them for several nights, and that they were in the habit of going to different shoe stores for the purpose of committing such larcenies. While Smith and Kiersten went into a store with this intent, Coyle would watch outside and tell them if he saw any one coming. The evidence against Smith was strong. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months. The crime was not brought home to the other two. They were acquitted.

William Buckley was sent to the Penitentiary for "the long term"—six months—for stealing a silver watch from William Johnson, of the schooner *Hebe*, lying at James slip. The offence was committed Jan. 7, and the property was worth $14. Officer Maher, of the Fourth Ward, arrested the prisoner.

Mary Dye stole four woolen blankets, value $14 75, from James Brady, No. 49 Vesey-street, Jan. 6. Officer Galloway, of the Third District, arrested her. The Court found her guilty, and sentenced her to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Ellen McAnnally was found guilty of an assault and battery upon Adelia Cleberly, of No. 150 Cherry-street (Jan. 5) and the Court suspended sentence.

Peter Betyer was charged with an assault and battery upon Frederick Secker. The parties were Germans and no was a witness called for the defence. "Both of them didn't strike the other," said he. The evidence was deemed conclusive. The prisoner was discharged.

Daniel McGowan and James McGowan were arraigned on three complaints. It was charged that they committed an assault and battery upon Officers Thomas Bigley and Ephraim C. Patterson and David Seales of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, Jan. 8. The defendants alleged that the Policeman asked one of the prisoners to come out into the street, and then fell to beating them without any provocation on their part. One witness said they clubbed him and knocked him down. *Judge Osborn*—Well, did you see any of the officers get kicked? *Witness*—No, Sir.—Another witness said after the prisoners were taken to the Station house an officer poked his club into the cell through the bars, trying to hit Daniel McGowan. "They beat him in a *brutal* manner," said this witness, "without any provocation whatsoever." *Judge Osborn*—Well, the evidence goes to show that Officer Patterson called this man out and beat him, and then you took him to the Station house, and treated him bad there; the idea of poking a club into the cells at the Station-house—it's brutal; and then, to exonerate yourselves, you go and make a charge against them. One of the officers told the Judge that it was another officer, who was not one of the complainants, that poked the club into the cell. Counsel for the prisoner was about to call more witnesses. "There's no use," said Judge Osborn, "in calling any more witnesses in this case; Judge Brennan thinks they're not guilty."—The prisoners were discharged. A large crowd of their friends left the Court-room with them.

Edward Flynn's was the last case tried. Dr. Elias S. Nichols had preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. Counsel for the defendant said his client mistook the Doctor, when the latter went to his house, for another person. The complainant said he still bore contusions on his body, though the assault was committed Dec. 22. Even if the prisoner did mistake him for some one else, he had no right to assault any one so violently. He used more than necessary force to eject him, and he (complainant) felt disposed to ask the Court to punish him. *Judge Osborn*—Fine him $20. Counsel remonstrated. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I'm in favor of a bigger fine, if anything; I won't make it any less.

The Court adjourned at 10½ o'clock, an unusually early hour.

FROM KANSAS.

Proclamation of Gov. Denver.

Information having reached me from various quarters that serious difficulties were to be apprehended on the first Monday of January next, the day fixed for electing State officers under the Constitution submitted to the people on the 21st instant, and which Constitution is also submitted to a vote of the people on the 4th prox., by an act of the Legislature, approved Dec. 17, 1857. I have deemed it my duty to distribute the United States troops over the Territory in such a way as to preserve order and insure to every one entitled a fair opportunity of voting. It is sincerely to be hoped that these precautionary measures will be found unnecessary, and that the good sense and moderation of the great mass of the people will restrain the violence and heat of the few whose passions are likely to carry them to extremes.

The Constitution referred to provides that the questions therein submitted are left to the decision of "all white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age of 21 years." The term inhabitant is thus defined by Webster, "a dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; as the inhabitant of a house or cottage; the inhabitant of a town, city, county or State. One who has a legal settlement in a town, city or parish." To inhabit is "to live or dwell in; to occupy a place of settled residence."

From these definitions it will be seen that it requires something more than a mere presence in the Territory to entitle a person to vote at the coming elections, and I trust that no attempt will be made to do so by any person from another State or Territory, who may be here on that

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday morning, of the Cunard steamship *Africa*, we receive London and Liverpool advices to the 26th ult., three days later. Important intelligence from India had reached England. Lucknow was relieved, by the force under Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, on the 19th of November after several severe engagements. The mutineers were killed in great numbers, but the British only lost 4 officers killed and 40 wounded. Sir COLIN'S force amounted to 12,000 men. As soon as the relief was accomplished the sick and wounded, ladies and children, were removed under an escort, to Cawnpore. From Delhi we learn that fourteen members of the royal family had been executed. Complete success attended the British arms throughout the whole of India; large reinforcements are pouring in, and all alarm for garrisons and outposts in distant places has ceased.

The financial news from Europe is interesting. As was anticipated, the Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from ten to eight per cent. The funds were steady and money was easier. The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 23, show an increase in bullion of £1,302,426. Among the further failures announced are W. C. HAIGH, of Bradford, engaged in the woolen trade; HANDS, MARCHER & Co., Dutch merchants at Hull, and STEVENSON, VERNEDEEN & Co., merchants at Newcastle. In the North of Europe the crisis still continued.

In a political point of view there is little news of interest by this arrival. We give, elsewhere, strong extracts from the Paris journals on the President's message, from which it will be seen that the document is not so favorably regarded by the French as by our English cotemporaries. Two articles, also, from the London *Times*, one on the Mormon war and the other on the Finances of the United States, will be found worth perusing. Particulars have been received of the Earthquake at Naples. It was very destructive both to life and property, but the first accounts were exaggerated.

The Washington dispatches on Saturday morning announced that detachments were on foot for the further concentration of troops for the reinforcements, at the earliest practicable moment, of the Utah expedition. This morning we publish the General Orders issued by Lieutenant-General SCOTT, detailing the movements to be made to effect the object.

The boiler of an engine on the New-York and Erie Railroad exploded at Piermont on Saturday afternoon. The fireman and a flagman were killed almost instantly. The engineer narrowly escaped shocking their fate. The engine will probably be a total loss. It cost $10,000. No other damage was done, and no other persons injured.

The bark *Mary Dyer*, an old and not very valuable vessel, owned at the East, went ashore at Rockaway on Saturday. She was from France, bound to this City. The crew is supposed to have been landed in safety. The schooner *Sunbeam*, from this port for Maine, was wrecked off Newburyport harbor on Friday morning, and her master, Captain TAGGERSON, was drowned.

The Police Commissioners met on Saturday. Mayor TIEMANN took his seat as a member of the Board. Gen. MYE, as Chairman, made a brief address, in which he informed the Mayor that the sole aim and object of the Board was to secure to this City an efficient Police, and to appoint no man a member of the force for political reasons. The Mayor replied that he was opposed to the Police Law, "of course," but that he would do everything in his power to aid the Board in organizing an able Police force, without regard to politics. Mr. BOWER presented a draft of the rules and regulations for the new Harbor Police, which, with some slight alterations, was adopted. The report of the Special Committee, appointed to consider the right of the old municipal force to reinstatement, was made by Mr. BOWER. Owing to a passage which Mr. PERRY considered too sweeping in its condemnation of the old force, it was laid aside for amendment. A large number of reports on complaints were presented and disposed of, after which, though the afternoon was far advanced, the Board went into secret session.

The present monthly pay of the Police Department is about $70,000. The last month's salaries of the members of the force have not yet been paid them. Measures will probably be brought before the Common Council to-day, which it is hoped will result in an appropriation to defray the unpaid expenses of the Department.

The report of the City Inspector states that 387 deaths occurred in this City last week—42 less than during the week preceding. Of these 56 were occasioned by consumption, 15 by small-pox and 12 by violent causes. The number of deaths during the corresponding week last year were 425. Everybody is getting vaccinated.

The Police, on Saturday, arrested a man nearly sixty years of age, charged with being a confidence operator. He gave his name as WM. H. THOMPSON, but has figured under a variety of aliases. His last confidence operation, and one which led to his arrest, was making a purchase of about $900 worth of jewelry, and trying to palm off in payment a worthless check on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

The number of Coroners' Inquests held in the City and County of New-York, last year, was 1,903. Their classification is as follows: Murders, 23; Homicides, 56; Suicides, 63; Organic diseases, 296; Accidents, 1,403.

The General Markets on Saturday lacked animation. Flour was chiefly inquired for by home dealers, and only to the extent of their urgent requirements. Prices were a shade easier, and closed in favor of buyers. The receipts of Flour were light. A limited business was transacted in Wheat at unchanged figures. Corn was very scarce, and having been held above the views of purchasers, no important sales were effected. State Barley was pretty active, at full prices. Provisions were heavy, and buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries attracted less attention at former figures. Cotton was lightly dealt in, and holders were asking higher rates. Freights exhibited no improvement, though the number of vessels of all classes in port had been reduced to 672.

DONNELLY'S LAST SPEECH.—The *Herald* is endeavoring to give importance to the charge made by DONNELLY against the proprietor of the Seaview House, of having been guilty of the murder for which he was tried and executed. That paper seems anxious to give these wandering and reckless accusations of a dying malefactor a degree of consequence which neither the persons at whom they were aimed nor the public at large would ever dream of attaching to them. What private grief it has to gratify by such an effort it were useless to inquire. The leading object is very frankly and ingenuously avowed to be a desire to incite somebody to commence libel suits against the TIMES and the other papers which published reports of DONNELLY'S speech. Misery loves company, and the *Herald* is naturally anxious to have as many associates as possible in its contests with justice for defamation.

It is absurd to suppose that the publication of that speech can in the slightest degree affect the character or reputation of any one. Its only effect upon the thousands who heard it was to establish the conviction that DONNELLY, and he alone, was guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It completely destroyed the sympathy which was universally felt for him at the outset, and which was changed into a sentiment of astonishment and indignation at the hardihood which under such circumstances could indulge in such indiscriminate and unsustained reproaches.

But it seems to us very clear that the indulgence which the law, with merciful intent, extends to persons on the eve of execution, of addressing the crowd, ought to be protected from being abused as it was in this instance. The object of it was undoubtedly to enable the condemned person to impress the lesson of his fate upon the thousands who had assembled to witness his death, and to make confession of his guilt if he should be so disposed. But there is no reason why a person in such circumstances should be permitted to excite public hostility against either the law under which he suffers or the witnesses of his crime; and if a sense of propriety or of justice be not sufficient to restrain him from such unseemly denunciations as those in which DONNELLY indulged, the law itself should interpose.

New Phase of the Kansas Question—The Crisis Approaching.

We shall soon have returns of the election held in Kansas on Monday last. All parties in Washington seem to be waiting for news of the result, before taking any decisive action upon the admission of the State. That election was upon the Lecompton Constitution, and for State officers under it. It was ordered by the Territorial Legislature and was held under the direct supervision of the Governor appointed by the President. Its legality had been recognized by the Administration; the Secretary of State had instructed the Governor to protect the polls and guarantee a full and fair chance to vote; and Gen. DENVER issued a Proclamation carrying out what he declares to be the "anxious desire of the President that the approaching election shall be fairly held, and that every one shall have free access to the polls, without being subjected to violence or intimidation."

The main point decided by this election was whether a majority of the People of Kansas were *for*, or *against* the Lecompton Constitution. The vote was direct and conclusive. Every inhabitant of the Territory had a right to vote,—and it was his duty to vote,—upon this question, at that election. If any man or any party staid away from the polls it was his own fault, and he has no right to complain of the result. If the majority of the votes cast at that election were *for* the Lecompton Constitution, then it is the plain duty of Congress to admit the State with that Constitution, the Slavery clause included. And if, on the contrary, a majority of votes shall prove to have been on the other side,—*against* the Constitution,—Congress cannot adopt it without the grossest interference in the affairs of Kansas, and a manifest violation of the spirit of the Federal Constitution. New States are to be *admitted* into the Union,—which can only be upon application of their inhabitants. They cannot be *forced* in, against the expressed will of a majority, without the grossest outrage and wrong.

It is becoming a matter of considerable interest to know what course the President will pursue when the returns of this election shall be received. We have endeavored to elicit information on this point from the Washington *Union*, but without success. That official sheet pertinaciously ignores this very important point, and deals in long discussions of the right of conventions to bind the people, and the atrocious wickedness of endeavoring to embarrass the Administration. We shall soon have an opportunity of seeing for ourselves what Mr. BUCHANAN will consider it his duty to do and to say under the circumstances. If the vote shall be against the Constitution, we can scarcely believe that he will venture to recommend its adoption by Congress. Regard for the principle of Popular Sovereignty, as well as for the essential and evident dictates of Republican Democracy, will demand that he shall join with Governor WISE in espousing the "Liberties of the People against any sovereignty, delegated or undelegated, upon Earth."

Mr. BUCHANAN will have an opportunity, when these returns come in, not only of redeeming his own mistakes, but of recovering the ground with the Northern Democracy of which he is otherwise in danger of being deprived by the masterly movement of Senator DOUGLAS. This danger is greatly increased by the powerful letter of HENRY A. WISE which we published on Saturday, in which he takes ground substantially with DOUGLAS and WALKER, and renders it perfectly certain that the National Democratic Party cannot be maintained upon any other basis. This movement of Gov. WISE shows that the great body of the National Democrats, in the South as well as the North, will stand by the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, in the plain, evident, universally understood meaning of the word; and that they will not follow the lead of those unscrupulous Pro-Slavery ultraists who are eager to achieve a temporary advantage for their institutions, even at the expense of honor, good faith and their own permanent interest. His letter will create intense excitement among the Southern fire-eaters, but even JEFFERSON DAVIS will find it somewhat difficult to denounce Gov. WISE as an Abolitionist, or to represent him as not sufficiently alive to the rights and the interests of Slavery and the Southern States.

We shall soon know the issue of the contest. If Mr. BUCHANAN yields gracefully and promptly to the popular will as expressed at the Kansas election on the 4th, he may retain for his Administration the confidence and support of the Democratic Party. If he persists in ignoring it, and forcing upon Congress the Lecompton Constitution against the will of the majority, nothing can save him from sudden and disastrous shipwreck.

THE WOOL DUTY AND THE NEW-YORK PRESS.—Several of our City newspapers are making a dreadful outcry about the statement in the recent report of the Middlesex Company, that money was paid in New-York for "editorial services" in connection with the repeal of the duty on wool. The *Express* and the *Courier and Enquirer* are particularly nervous on the subject,—the latter demanding with great emphasis that those newspapers shall be exposed which have received any of this money, and the former insinuating, with characteristic sagacity, that those journals which do not proclaim their innocence must be guilty. Our neighbors seem to have forgotten that it is only the "galled jade" that "winces."

We are inclined to believe that the facts in the case do not warrant any such imputation upon the press of this City as two or three members of it seem eager to fasten upon their own profession. The clause in the report which has excited all this commotion states that the sum of $8,000 was disbursed by the New-York house "for printing, editorial services, traveling expenses, &c." How much of this amount went for "printing, traveling, &c." is not stated; but it is very evident that not enough could be left, after paying these expenses, to purchase the support of a great many New-York editors, unless, indeed, they hold their services very cheap. But we believe the fact to be that the words "editorial services" do not refer at all to *newspapers*, but to the compiling, preparing and editing several *pamphlets* upon the subject of the wool duties which were printed and published in this City by the New-York agency of the Middlesex Company. These services, which were rendered by a gentleman who had facilities for collecting statistics of this kind, extended over a period of about three years, and certainly could not have been remunerated at an extravagant rate out of the remainder of the sum named. We have very good reason for believing that this is all the "editorial service" for which payments were made by the New-York house, and that those words, as used in the report, do not refer to editorial articles in any newspaper, or to the services of any New-York journal.

We trust our neighbors who have shown so much feeling on this subject will be glad of an explanation which we have good ground for believing to be true, and which relieves them, as well as their fellow journalists, from the imputations which they have been somewhat too eager to repeat and suspiciously ready to believe.

India and China.

The great Indian Revolt of 1857 has finally resolved itself into a war for the conquest of the Kingdom of Oude. This powerful Mohammedan State annexed by Lord DALHOUSIE, with precautions of which every week of the last six months has justified the wisdom, is now the seat of whatever armed and organized hostility to the British dominion still exists in proportions at all formidable on the soil of the Peninsula. The "vast army of the Sepoys" about Lucknow, variously estimated at from 40,000 to 70,000 men, has been dispersed, as we anticipated that it would be, by the resolute advance of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and his army from Cawnpore, after five days of fierce and victorious fighting on the outskirts and in the streets of Lucknow, and the long endurance of the heroic garrison which had held the Residency Palace against a city in arms and a beleaguering host for full six months, has at last been crowned with a glorious deliverance. On the 11th of November, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, with his column from Cawnpore, numbering, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 3,500 men, joined the forces under Colonel GRANT at Alumbagh. Colonel GREATHED'S reinforcement had reached this place a day or two before, and on the 13th the Commander-in-Chief began his operations against Lucknow, distant four miles, with a heavy train of artillery and an army of about 8,000 strong. On that day an outlying fort was destroyed and two guns taken from the Sepoys. On the 15th two strong positions in the immediate vicinity of Lucknow were carried by storm after a conflict of two hours' duration. On the next day the Ganges Canal was crossed, the heavy artillery brought into position, and the way opened for communication with the besieged under HAVELOCK and OUTRAM, and late on the afternoon of the 17th these officers and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL met in the Motee Mohal, after a day of the severest street fighting. On the 20th, the women and children so long imprisoned within the Residency walls, and menaced with the horrors of Meerut and Delhi, Futtehghur and Cawnpore, were sent in safety, with the sick and wounded of the garrison and the relieving army, to the British head-quarters at Cawnpore. The details of the British losses in this protracted contest have not come to hand, but they appear to have been disproportionately small. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL himself received a slight wound, which, however, did not interfere with his prosecution of his duty, and the telegram reports but four officers killed, with forty wounded.

Thankfully indeed must the Christmas time have been kept in many an English home over the relief of friends and families from the wearing suspense of months, and the grief of those whose hearts were wrung by the death of the brave who fell in their duty may well have been lightened by the thought of the work which they had done for the honor of their native land and for the happiness of thousands of their fellow countrymen.

The moral effect of the victories of Lucknow in strengthening the impressions produced by the fall of Delhi can hardly be overestimated, and the English journals exhibit a not unnatural exultation over the triumphant answer which their armies in the East have given to the fears and forebodings of the timid at home and of the hostile abroad. What remains to be done by them now, as we have said, is the reduction of Oude to obedience, and the castigation of the Indian aristocracy about whose petty strongholds the defeated mutineers will unquestionably cluster in knots and band for refuge and resistance till the land shall have been thoroughly "purged with the sword." The kingdom of Oude is populous and full of defensible positions, but it is wholly surrounded by the military stations of the British, excepting to the north, where it adjoins the dominions of Nepaul, and is exposed to the vengeance of JUNG BAHADOOR, the most faithful and efficient of the native allies of England.

Central India is rapidly quieting under the energetic measures adopted by the British delegates and seconded by HOLKAR and SCINDIAH. The rebel forces driven from Gwalior by SCINDIAH, had advanced, it seems, to within some twenty miles of Cawnpore, when General WINDHAM marched out against them, and compelled them to fall back again toward the western horizon of the circle of fire which is rapidly contracting about the great focus of disturbance.

At Delhi, military executions were still going on. The Jodpore Legion in the Northwest had been engaged by Colonel GERARD, and routed with great slaughter and the loss of all their guns. The country around Agra was cleared, and the Rohilcund quieted. The Neemuch insurgents, whose advance upon Agra was one of the most alarming incidents of the earlier stages of the mutiny, had been utterly beaten on the 23d of November by General STUART at Mundisore. From the Bombay Presidency we hear of nothing but a few desultory disturbances on the northern frontier, while in Madras all was perfectly quiet.

From this moment the disintegration of the Sepoy armies all over the country will go on more rapidly than ever, and we must expect for some time to come to hear chiefly of the pursuit, dispersion and chastisement of scattered detachments of the mutineers in all directions. Whatever the misfortunes and the blunders of English administration may habitually be, it is clear that in sending Sir COLIN CAMPBELL to India, the government of Lord PALMERSTON have for once at least put the "right man in the right place." The energy and the celerity with which he organized an efficient transport service in a country not less difficult to be traversed or more provided with the means of facile communication and subsistence than the extreme west of our own dominions, are best attested by the rapid succession of blows which he has been enabled to strike since he took the field in the end of October. So thoroughly has he begun—if indeed it be not proper to say, so thoroughly has he done—his work, that he will probably find himself at liberty to forward no inconsiderable portion of his reinforcements from England to the assistance of Lord ELGIN in China. The active operations which, at the date of the latest advices from that quarter, the English Envoy was about resuming against Canton, would be materially furthered by the arrival of a few thousand bayonets from Calcutta, and England may find herself enabled to dispense with the offered support of Russia against the Court of Pekin by the same means which have relieved her of the humiliating sympathy of her late antagonist in her Indian difficulties.

If this result should follow the victories of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and his coadjutors, it is not probable the East India Company will neglect the opportunity of appealing to the brilliant fact that the Empire, endangered by their own rebel army, has also been saved in no slight measure by the virtues, the valor, and the genius of commanders reared in their service and acting under their commissions.

Henningsen and Walker.

Shortly after the sudden departure of WILLIAM WALKER from New-Orleans, on that felonious errand which was brought to an end, as sudden as its beginning, by the prompt and patriotic action of Commodore PAULDING, we stated that the plans of the fillibustering Southern junta had been deranged by that movement, and that WALKER had taken advantage of the carelessness of his coadjutors to run away with the steamer *Fashion* and her equipments, in order to avoid the unpleasant necessity of resigning his military command into the more competent hands of the free companion, HENNINGSEN. Everything which has since occurred, both at New-Orleans and at Washington, has tended to establish the accuracy of the information upon which we then relied, and we now find it authoritatively reported in the Philadelphia *Press* that Gen. HENNINGSEN absolutely refuses to take part in any plans of future conquest unless the entire control of the expedition shall be confided to himself. WALKER, of course, will consent to no such arrangement, and the President will, therefore, in all probability, find himself relieved from any further anxiety in regard to these disturbers of the public peace, by the hopeless disorganization of all these projects. These petty quarrels in their paltry camp certainly will not be appeased by the positive antagonism of the national Government. A letter of Lieutenant ALMY to the Secretary of the Navy, from Mobile, which we publish to-day with other correspondence submitted by Mr. BUCHANAN to Congress, makes it very plain that no small part of the support received by WALKER and his friends in the South was won for them by the belief that the Administration would practically shield and favor their illegal enterprise. That "little member" of the Cabinet, the over-eloquent tongue of Mr. Secretary CASS, seems to have done a world of mischief in the way of misleading the susceptible Southerners. Voluble as our Southern fellow-citizens are, they usually mean something when they say a great deal, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that they should have taken the vague and various vaticinations of the venerable Secretary as indications of the general sympathy of the Government with the proclivities of the more disorderly portion of the Gulf population.

They must now, however, be in the way of learning the truth. They will see that the language of the instructions sent out to Commodore PAULDING was most explicit and emphatic, and that the President means to execute the law of the land in the spirit and in the letter, and to "prevent the carrying on of unlawful expeditions from this country," as well as the preparation for such expeditions in our ports. And it is not at all likely that the uproar of the defeated Secretary, or even the "cordial courtesy" shown by General CASS to captive law-breakers, will much avail to persuade the vagrant sympathizers of the Southwest into a service which will inevitably lead them into instant collision with the Army and Navy of the United States.

☞ Since the 1st of January, when 12 per cent per annum was added to all unpaid taxes, dating from Sept. 7, when the books were opened, the daily receipts at the office of the Receiver of Taxes have been as follows:

January 2	$7,559 54	January 7	$7,006 91
January 4	5,134 05	January 8	[illegible]
January 5	7,242 26	January 9	[illegible]
January 6	10,128 10	Total	[illegible]

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Mr. BAKER, Fire Marshal, on Saturday completed the examination in the case of Mrs. PARMENIA COX and her three children, charged with setting fire, on the 6th of December last, to their dwelling-house, No. 183 West Twenty-second-street. Judge KELLY held the prisoners to [illegible] to await trial.

The Rockaway Railroad Company has [illegible] to run every third car through to Rockaway [illegible] commencing to-day. This arrangement has long been needed. The cars from One hundred and Twenty-second-street will run through to Fulton-st.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. ULLMAN has been compelled to close the Academy owing to the inadequacy of the male (male?) chorus. The following is his card:

Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that the male chorus still persists in their concerted conspiracy not only to impose upon him their own terms, but also to compel him to retain the ringleaders, he will take immediate measures to form a new chorus of a select class under the direction of Mr. PAUR, the excellent director of the celebrated Liederkranz Society. He seizes this opportunity to announce that he has contracted the entire season on his sole responsibility. In spite of his strenuous endeavors he has never obtained the slightest reduction from any person connected with the Academy, and has paid, since September 1, all salaries without distinction, strictly at the appointed time, and even during the revulsion in gold, as stipulated at the very commencement of the season. All that he could obtain since the last six weeks was the "permission" of requiring some extra work, and even this is now denied to him, and the most degrading conditions imposed upon him by the very persons whom he has supported for many months, through incessant labor at the expense of the most trying mental anxiety. Under these circumstances he publicly pledges himself not to yield one iota in what he considers his rights, and should he not meet with due assistance from the employes, to close the house without fear or self-reproach, fully convinced that the public and artists will render him full justice—that of having offered more varied entertainments, a more artistical *repertoire*, a better *ensemble*, and paid more punctually than any of the Opera managers who have preceded him.

Considering how execrably bad this chorus has been on all important occasions, the public may at least be grateful that it is disbanded. A heavy loss will, we presume, be inflicted on the manager, but he will have the satisfaction of breaking up an insolent organization, and will be placed in a position to form a stronger and better chorus from the numerous Musical Societies of our city. Why does not Mr. ULLMAN endeavor to carry out the provisions of the charter of this establishment by making it really an Academy of Music. At a very slight additional expense he could provide instructers in vocal and instrumental music. Pupils would flock in from all parts of the Union, and in a year or so there would be plenty of recruits to fill the ranks of the orchestra and chorus. A vast amount of practical good would thus be effected, and Mr. ULLMAN would have at his command a ready means of combating the arrogance of a small, but relish and all-powerful band of professionals, who, whenever their services are most wanted, are most exacting in their demands.

The difficulty with the orchestra is not referred to by Mr. ULLMAN, but it is quite as serious as that with the chorus. It is expected that by next Friday Mr. ULLMAN will have made arrangements to enable him to go on with the season, and to dispense with the services of the late orchestra and chorus. If he is firm and decided he will be supported by the public.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The second concert of the sixteenth season was given at the Academy of Music on Saturday. The attendance was quite good; programme as follows: 1. Symphony, (the eighth,) by BEETHOVEN, (most excellently played;) 2. Aria, from the "Magic Flute," by MOZART, sung by Signor LABOCCETTA; 3. Overture, "Fingal's Cave," by MENDELSSOHN, (descriptive and watery;) 4. Concert Symphony No. 3 opus 43 for piano and orchestra, by H. LITOLFF; 5. Cavatina, from "Il Bravo," sung by Signor GASSIER; 6. Overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor," by NICOLAI, (an effective concert-overture, well suited for the last piece on the programme.) The orchestral portion of this programme was excellently rendered by the orchestra, under the firm and intelligent baton of Mr. EISFELD. The second and fourth movements of BEETHOVEN'S Symphony have never been so well played.

Mr. LITOLFF'S Concert Symphony is built on Dutch airs, which afford only a shaky foundation for such a lengthy work. All the merit of the composition therefore belongs to Mr. LITOLFF for his manner of treating inadequate themes, and this merit is pianistic rather than symphonic. Mr. LITOLFF understands thoroughly what can be done by a grand artist on a grand piano, and exhausts this knowledge in a series of masterly *tours* which are most skillfully dropped into their places. The effect is neither fragmentary nor massive, but simply elegant, sometimes a little sentimental and sometimes a little quaint. Played under disadvantageous circumstances, it might even be a little tiresome; but this was certainly not the case on Saturday. The piano part was taken by Mde. GRABFER-JOHNSON, a lady whose executive powers are of the first class, and whose perception of musical form is extraordinary for its clearness, sentiment and intellectuality. A strong light is needed on some portions of the score, for it is knotted and gnarled with tough mechanical problems, but these were quietly and graciously vanquished by Mde. JOHNSON. This lady is incomparably the finest *artiste* we have had in this country.

The vocal department was unusually good, and the concert passed off excellently in every respect.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, a very deserving and excellent artist, takes his benefit here to-night, on which occasion the "Poor of New-York" will be played for the thirtieth time. This powerful local drama will shortly be withdrawn to make room for fresh novelties.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—An original American comedy, written for this theatre, and called "A Bachelor's Wife," will be produced here to-night. Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. BROUGHAM and Mrs. DAVENPORT are in the cast. The burlesque of "Columbus" will also be played.

LAURA KEENE'S.—Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S latest drama, "An Unequal Match," and the pantomime, are on the bills for to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—To-night JEROME RAVEL takes his benefit and makes his last appearance but three. The present season will close with the week. It has been prosperous and long, in spite of hard times. "M. Dechalumeau" and the "Golden Egg" are the principal features of the programme.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Equestrian and Zoological troupes at this house are doing a fine business, and furnish a very attractive performance for this evening.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new "Lodger" drama, called "The Pioneer Patriot," the comic pantomime of "Boreas," and "Wapping Old Stairs" are up for to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The grand Equestrian drama of "Mazeppa" will be revived at this house to-night. A number of scenes in the arena and a dramatic performance are also in the programme.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This celebrated band of minstrels open to-night at No. 444 Broadway. Several additions have been made to the company, and the whole style of minstrelsy will be revived.

Accident on the Erie Railroad—Two Men Killed.

On Saturday afternoon a fatal explosion occurred on the New-York and Erie Railroad at Piermont, by which two men lost their lives. The boiler of Engine No. 162, which, with a train of 26 empty freight cars, had just started west, about half a mile from the pier, exploded with a terrific concussion, shattering the engine into fragments, and killing the firemen, ABRAHAM DAISON, and a flagman named WILLIAM LAKE, who was riding upon the engine at the time.

The engine was completely torn in pieces, and fragments of the wreck were thrown to great distances. The engineer, Mr. ALBERT JOHNES, miraculously escaped, with only a few harmless scratches.

The fireman was upon the running-board, at the time of the explosion, having gone out to shut the cylinder cocks, and was returning to his post. He was blown a distance of thirty feet, and came down into the river with such force as to break through the ice. LAKE, the flagman, was occupying the fireman's seat, opposite from where the engineer stood, and was so mangled by the flying fragments that he died in a very short time. He lived near Spuyten Duyvil station. We did not ascertain the residence of DAISON.

The engine, which was built by WILMOTT & Co., of Boston, and cost $13,000, will be almost a total loss. It had just come from the machine-shop, where it had received a thorough overhauling, and this was its first trip since the repairs were made.

☞ The Cleveland *Daily Herald* has changed hands; Mr. J. A. HARRIS retiring from the Editorship after twenty years of active service. He is succeeded by Gen. A. BRUSHER. Mr. HARRIS went to Cleveland when the city was in its infancy, and his paper has kept pace with the progress of the place, until it has taken rank among the best and most reliable of Western journals. Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM is editing the Visitor at St. Cloud, Minnesota, with her customary sharpness, but appears to have had a hard time getting under way—judging from a solemn leader in her last number.

ARRIVAL OF THE CYANE.—The United States Sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Captain G. ROSS COMMODORE, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday morning, having sailed last from Port-au-Prince, by way of Hampton Roads as passenger, Captain MAYO of the brig R. W. PACKER, of Boston, who, it will be remembered, was detained and kept in confinement by the Haytien Government for trial, he was fully acquitted. The *Cyane* has also on board the remains of Midshipman HAMMETT Passed-Midshipman KEENAN.

A Spanish squadron was in the port of Havana. The *Isabel Segunda*, a ship-of-the-line, under this squadron, has lost more than 300 men by yellow fever during the last Summer. It still prevails to some extent at Havana and several of the Spanish troops were down with it. The yellow fever prevailed also at Port-au-Prince when the *Cyane* left, in the early part of December. Three of the crew of the American brig *Marcia*, lately arrived from New-York, were attacked by it and had been removed on shore; it was chiefly confined to the shipping. The increase of this fever was attributable to the unusually long absence of the sea breeze and the excessive heat of the weather.

The officers of the *Cyane* are: Commander—Mow. G. ROSS; Lieutenants—John Downes, Rod. D. Minor, Jesse Taylor, Jos. G. Maxwell; Purser—Henry Etting; Surgeon—C. H. Wheelwright; Assistant Surgeon—Wm. G. Hay; Lieut. Marines—Geo. R. Graham; Midshipmen—Weld B. Allen, Thomas D. Gove, Chas. J. McDougal, G. Hamilton Perrin; Purser's Clerk—John Ferguson; Acting Boatswain—Henry P. Grace; Gunner—Jas. D. McCarty; Carpenter—Chas Boardman; Sailmaker—John A. Birdsall.

Mr. JOHN S. ANDREWS, formerly second officer of the whaling-bark *Paris*, of New-London, and who had been landed at St. Helena some time since from that vessel, was put on board the bark *Penguin*, by the American Consul, to be sent to New-York. The *Penguin*, which arrived on Saturday, reports that Mr. ANDREWS, on the 5th of December, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Sloop *Young Hickory*, was run ashore on the night of 7th inst. in Sandy Hook Bay, strongly supported; Capt. SALLMAS had with him his sons THOMAS and JAMES, who narrowly escaped with their lives, as the thermometer during that night was down to 16 degrees.

The United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. LYNAS, left on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 65 passengers, and $66,186 in Specie.

☞ Mr. S. G. ROGERS launched from his ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, on Saturday afternoon, a fine steam-propeller, called the Montgomery. She is owned by Mr. CAMPBELL, and is intended to run in his line of Savannah steamers.

BARK ARBOGE.—We are indebted to Capt. BOWER for the following:

Lazy Bazaar, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

To Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

The bark *Mary Dyer*, from France for New-York with salt and wine, came ashore at Barnegat yesterday.

Assistance has been dispatched to the vessel by the Underwriters' Agent.

NORFOLK, Friday, Jan. 8, 1858.

The schooner *Susan F. Abbot*, of Cape May, from New-York, bound to Newbern, put in here in distress, leaking.

Yellow Fever at Havana.

For many years there has not been, at this season of the year, so great a fatality amongst the unacclimated as at present exists at Havana. It is stated, by those resident there, that more than one-fourth of all those who have visited that port since October have fallen victims to the above disease.

We are informed that almost daily cases of yellow fever are arriving at our Quarantine. Many vessels have had all hands sick, and some have been nearly disabled by the loss of men.

The bark *Express*, which recently arrived here, had nine out of a crew of eleven down with the fever, and had two deaths while at Havana. The bark *American*, which also recently arrived, had several cases of fever, and the second mate was sick on arrival. He was sent to the Hospital at Quarantine, where he died the next day. The bark *J. S. Cole*, which arrived a few days since, has also lost some of her crew by fever.

The disease appears to be more virulent and unmanageable than for many years past. Physicians most experienced in its treatment have had but little success in combatting it. Hope is entertained that the disease will be subdued before the hot weather of the approaching Summer. Should it not be, there is much reason to fear that our port will not escape a destructive visitation.

SMALL POX.—A large number of cases of this terrible disease have been brought into our port during the past season. Perhaps at no time within the last twenty years has the disease been imported from so many and various localities, as for the past four months. The disease is not confined to foreign ports either, but is frequently brought from our domestic seaboard towns. We learn that on Tuesday last a schooner from Virginia, laden with oysters, arrived at Quarantine, with two of her crew sick with the most fatal form of this loathsome disease.

Important Army Orders.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

General Orders, No. 1:

The General-in-Chief, with the approbation of the War Department, directs the following movements:

I. The army of Utah will be reinforced, as soon as practicable, by the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, 4th and 7th Regiments of Infantry, and Light Companies A and M, 2d Artillery.

II. Forts Smith, Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap, will be abandoned for the present, and all the troops comprising their garrisons, except the Ordnance Sergeants, will, as the earliest possible day, proceed to Jefferson Barracks. The companies at Fort Smith, by the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers; those at Forts Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap, by the Red and Mississippi rivers, if transportation on the former river can be obtained without too great a delay, otherwise by Fort Smith and the first-named rivers.

III. The 4th Regiment of Artillery now in Kansas will take post as follows: Head-quarters with two Companies at Fort Riley; the Lieutenant-Colonel with four Companies at Fort Leavenworth; the Junior Major with two Companies at Fort Kearney, and two Companies at Fort Leavenworth; the Companies in each case to be designated by the Colonel. This Regiment will be put in march for its several stations by the Commanding-General of the Department of the West, as early as practicable.

IV. An officer of rank being necessary at Fort Kearney, the junior Major of the 4th Artillery will, at once, proceed thither, and assume command of the post.

V. In due time, further orders will be given for the march of the reinforcement across the plains, and preliminary measures will be commenced at once by the several Staff Departments and officers concerned, for preparing the troops and the supplies for the movement.

VI. Measures will also be taken for filling up the Regiments and Companies to the maximum standard; and also for furnishing recruits for the other troops composing the Army of Utah.

VII. The several Departments of the Staff will take prompt measures to secure the public property at the posts to be abandoned.

By command of Lieutenant-General SCOTT.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following are the numbers which make up the different regiments comprised in this order:

A regiment of Dragoons, 15 commissioned officers, and 360 enlisted men.

A regiment of Cavalry, 36 commissioned officers, and 850 enlisted men.

A regiment of Infantry, 34 commissioned officers, and 844 enlisted men; and a company of Light Artillery, 4 commissioned officers, and 99 men.

The aggregate number of this reinforcement, commissioned officers, and enlisted men, would amount, as authorized, to 2,726 but, owing to various causes which attach to all army movements, this is subject to great reductions, so that the actual force which will probably be sent, in obedience to this order, will not exceed 2,000 men all told.

The first expedition to Utah was greatly diminished by desertions while passing through Nebraska, on account of promises made to employ the soldiers in Kansas, and the fears of encountering the hardships of a Winter Campaign on the plains. From Fort Independence the progress of the army is only about twenty miles per day. The regular habits of the army while on this march keep them in health, but soon after they go into Camp an unfavorable change generally occurs in the health of the soldiers, and much precaution is necessary to prevent the spread of disease, as scurvy, dysentery, &c.

Personal.

Mr. SWEENEY, our new District-Attorney, has been obliged to go South, where he will remain a few weeks for the benefit of his health. Before leaving he made ample preparations for an efficient discharge of all the duties of his office.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company,

Offer their celebrated

LOCK-STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

Which have received the highest premiums at the principal Fairs in the United States and Europe, for the best and most desirable machines for family use.

Office, No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

SALESROOMS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Agents Wanted in Every Town.

Liberal Terms to Dealers.

Circulars Sent Free.

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Terrible Affray—Lives Lost—Twenty Persons Wounded.

From the Syracuse (Iowa) Sentinel, Jan. 2.

We have to record the most desperate and bloody affray which has occurred in our young city, which occurred at Wood's Saloon on Newspaper Row, on Saturday last, and resulted in the killing and severe wounding of a number of persons. The Western Reserve Hall, the building in which and at which the fight occurred, is a long stone building, one story high, fronting on the main road. There is a room projecting from the rear, in the shape of a corner window. Over this portion, and also over the lower floor, is a large platform or verandah. In this upper part a door and two windows open out into the porch. The fatal shots were fired from this upper porch. Everything in and around the building gives evidence that a most desperate and bloody struggle had taken place. About twelve feet from the front of the portico was the most terrible evidence. A large pool of blood, trampled in with mire, pointed out the spot where the poor unfortunate young THOMAS GAINES had fallen—his face, head and neck horribly mutilated with forty-eight shots—and had died, weltering in his blood, and where his brother, weeping over his corpse, was shot down beside him. The four large windows fronting were completely smashed in; also some of the upper and back windows. The side windows, east and west, were also completely demolished.

In the lower story, a long and spacious room, fitted up for a bar-room and lager-bier saloon, broken bottles, tumblers, brickbats, stones and sticks, lay around in the thickest profusion. The floor was literally covered with broken glass and wreck of the ball. In many places large splotches of blood showed where these missiles had taken effect, and the dripping of the wounded could be traced in and around the building in every direction. An axe and a hatchet were picked up on the floor, and taken possession of by Captain MORRISSEAU. On the inside wall, on the north side, a large splotch of blood is thrown. These splotches seem to have been hurled with herculean energies, as the deep indentations on the walls testify.

The face of the deceased was completely riddled with shot, and he must have died almost instantly. An Ada Hoss held an examination over his body in the absence of the Coroner and Jury. While so doing, the presence of the Coroner and Jury. While so doing, the scene was truly heart-rending. Up stairs, in the hall, JOHN GAINES, very dangerously wounded in the head, by a cut received in the house, and two other brothers, and the scene over the dead body of his son

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 121 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, &c., &c. Particular attention given to keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for such number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I can procure for redemption St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, P. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offers for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 with interest, (seven) per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax, to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1857, which have been paid except $250,000 due in January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interests on the Convertible Bonds of the Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1st, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank. The Coupons of the Bonds of the Railroad Bridge Company, due Jan. 1st, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

SUANTER COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 7 o'clock P. M. D. F. BARHYDT, Secretary.

$20,000 WANTED—FOR THREE YEARS, INTEREST paid semi-annually; ample and unquestionable security. Apply to or address H. BROWN, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Pittsburg Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B WARING, President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue Circular Notes for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits, entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.
Wm. Rankin, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Mariners' Bank, 66 and 68 Wall-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS E. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. Rand, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MANN, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 5 Chatham-st., one door from Chatham-square.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 20th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
PETER C. TITUS, President.
R. A. Vernon, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS—No. 650 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 9, will draw interest thereafter as if deposited Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
Andrew Warner, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of five per cent. on sums from $1 to $600. All deposits on or before the 12th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.
W. W. CONOKLIN, Pres.
E. Y. Townsend, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
Jabez P. Haynes, Secretary.

Lafayette Bank, Lafayette, Coun., Jan. 6, 1858.
THE NOTES OF THIS BANK ARE REdeemed at the Park Bank, New-York, at ¼ per cent. discount, for sums in other New-England money.
J. G. SHOKWITH, President.

ROCKVILLE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 6th av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,500, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. Rapelyea, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 74 Canal-st., corner of Mercer—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Wortley & Buffum.)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. R. J. COOPER.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutlery, and steel tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton street, under the same name and firm of CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO.
CHAS. S. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of HATCH, BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. N. HATCH and L. A. OSBORN are the only persons authorized to settle the business of said firm.
E. N. HATCH,
J. S. BAILEY,
L. A. OSBORN,
E. N. STRONG.
The undersigned will continue business at the old place of HATCH, BAILEY & CO., at No. 99 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
O. L. HATCH & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. M. FARRIER.
The Business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. M. FARLIN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of CLAASSEN & WILKINSON, for the purpose of importing wines, &c., at No. 21 Beaver-st.
W. CLAASSEN.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1858. JAMES WILKINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. EDWARD KING is authorized to sign our firm name per procuration, and to act for us.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of GACKSTET, BELCHER & Co.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
At prices from $15 to $50 per set.
At the ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 317 Canal-st., 2d floor,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The largest and most beautiful assortment of enameled furniture in the world, of the most elegant and fashionable styles of finish and decoration, will be found at the extensive warerooms of LY DARING, No. 707 Warerooms, No. 208 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light gate wagon, a skeleton do., best Hobbs make, together with a fine quick harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby-sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 584 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
New Office, No. 10 WALL-st.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGE, Sec'y.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1858

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
payable on and after SATURDAY Jan 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

South Brooklyn Savings Bank,
No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec 28, 1857.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.
Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. Dunning, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

New York, Dec. 28, 1857.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. E. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 15th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

SECOND AMERICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of thirty dollars per share will be paid at the next regular meeting, to be held at the office, No. 69 Barclay-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance of the Association is earnestly requested to be present, as business of the utmost importance will be brought forward.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPper-faced Type Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst. By order of the Board. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.

Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.,
Brooklyn, E. D. Jan. 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. H. GIRDUY, Secretary.

Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1857.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

Continental Bank, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 5, inclusive.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen.
Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

Merchant's Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Phenix Bank, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.
By order of the Board. P. M. BEYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., 2d door, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on 11th inst., until which time the transfer-book will be closed. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 7, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1858. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an antiseptic, a mild cathartic and a tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.
Sold by druggists everywhere.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow Paralysis and Epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With vital sincerity, we say Despair not,
Use the remedy—its life giving quality.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 83 South 10th st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARE, Brooklyn; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces.
Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The result of his remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to treatment or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.
DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK, "THE CAUSE AND CURE," is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 49 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of injudicious confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

PAYMENT AFTER THE CURE.—DR. JOHNSON'S treatment and entire cure of all sorts of diseases, especially those given up by other doctors. Address or apply to Doctor JOSEPH GIBBES, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

DR. RALPH.—NERVOUS DEBILITY AND NOCturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, strictures, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c., radically cured by a safe and mild treatment. Office No. 764 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 21 BOND-ST., (recent formerly occupied by Dr. Eames,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 93 Broadway, Will sell, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, the stock of a
BROADWAY FURNISHING STORE,
Consisting of silk, woolen, cotton and merino under-shirts and drawers, linen and cotton shirts, silk, merino and cotton half hose, suspenders, kid, silk and cloth gloves, linen cambric handkerchiefs, silk cravats, neck ties and scarfs.
Boys' Clothing—Consisting of cloth jackets, pantaloons, &c. Umbrellas, nail, tooth, shaving and hair brushes; gentlemen's dressing cases, Lubin's extracts, cologne, fancy soaps, canes, perfumery, &c., &c.
The above was selected for the best New-York City retail trade, and will be sold for cash without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Offices No. 4 Broad-st.
REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$6,000 Peoria and Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 10 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Zanesville Railroad 2d mort. Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Funded Loan Bond.
$5,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction 7 per cent. Bonds.
$16,000 Hudson River Railroad Convertible 7 per ct. Bs.
$2,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad (Albany Extension) Bonds.
$5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st mort. Bonds.
$2,000 Cleveland and Toledo 7 per cent. Convertible Bs.
$3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
30 shares N. Y. and N. H. R. R (genuine).....$120 each
30 shares Cleveland and Pitts. R. R.....$50 each
6 shares Sixth avenue Railroad Co.....$100 each
25 shares American and European Express Co. $100 each
10 shares American Express Co. (hypothecated.$100 each
100 shares St. Is. and N. Y. Ferry Co.....$100 each
50 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.....$30 each
15 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each
10 shares Market Bank.....$100 each
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$10 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each
6 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each
20 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
11 shares Phœnix Fire Ins. Co.....$30 each
5 shares Home Fire Ins. Co. (hypothecated).$100 each
30 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
4 shares Brooklyn Athenæum.....$25 each
1000 shares am. Steam Boiler and Furniture Co.$25 each
48 shares Grocers' St. Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each
220 shares New-York and Richmond Coal Co.....$100 each
50 shares American Timber Bending Co.....$30 each
Next Regular Sale TO-MORROW (Tuesday,) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

Henry B. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A Superb Collection of Marble Statuary, Vases, Urns, Tazzas, Ware and Fancy Articles.—Among them are real Carrara marble statuary, suitable for private residences; the best works of Randini, Del Medico, Tecarmie, Tassone, Tenarrario, Pampelini, Barrata, &c., representing beautiful subjects.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of marble vases, urns, large vases, ornaments, and other choice goods, imported by Sig. G. B. Pandolfini.
Also, a large assortment of plated ware, fancy goods, &c. All to be sold without reserve.

R. W. Sexton, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) 10½ o'clock, large auction sale of splendid household furniture, of every description, valuable paintings, bronzes, &c., embracing the entire elegant contents of the residence of 252 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The parlor, chamber and library furniture is rich carved rosewood throughout, among which are three costly rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocade, velvet, &c., all in perfect order; two splendid rosewood pianofortes; dining-room all in oak of every description; silver-ware, rich China, cut-glass, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash, rain or shine. For full particulars, see *Herald*.

E. B. Franklin, Auctioneer.
LARGE, SPECIAL, PEREMPTORY AND illustrative sale of first quality furs and skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 11, at their salesroom, No. 64 Nassau-st., the above stock—Hudson Bay sable, mink and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps; the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer—Salesrooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York.
AUCTION SALE.—S. BOGART WILL SELL, by order of the Assignee, on the premises No. 18 4th-av., near 7th-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 50 rosewood and mahogany pianos, of every variety of style, size and finish. Said instruments are all of superior tone, being the entire finished stock of the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Grow & Christopher.
JAMES E. KELLY,
Assignee of Grow & Christopher.
Terms of sale, cash, bankable money.

C. M. Levy, Auctioneer.
FURS.—NO. 33 MAIDEN-LANE—THIRD door from Nassau-st.—WHITE & BIRD will sell at public auction on TUESDAY next, Jan. 12, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, their entire stock of ladies' fancy furs, made in the best manner expressly for their trade. Every article warranted, consisting of Hudson Bay sable, ermine, mink, stone marten, fitch marten, squirrel, French mink and mountain marten, besides various others of lower grades; also, gents' fur caps, collars and gloves, sleigh and lap robes, &c., &c.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, Jan 12, (to morrow,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see Tuesday morning's papers.

Wm. Irving, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE, PEREMPTORILY, OF LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND VARIETY.—By IRVING & PERKINS, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1858, at the salesroom No. 5 Pine st. We can warrant all the goods offered by us, as there are in it are not usually found in auction rooms, having been the stock of one of the best fur manufacturers in the City. They are of the finest description, and made up in the most modern style. For particulars, see *Courier, Commercial, Post*, &c.

H. T. Leeds, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, ALL THE FINE furniture, consisting of two solid carved rosewood parlor suites; one richly inlaid piano-forte—a superior instrument, fully warranted; for two years; also, a good assortment of bedroom furniture, consisting of bedsteads, washstands; mattresses, both hair and spring, in good order; looking glasses, &c., at the private dwelling No. 116 West 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

Wm. B. Jones, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SHOW-CASES.—Finished and unfinished; materials for manufacturing show-cases, &c., at No. 247 Canal-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN FORSHAY, Assignee.
N. B.—All goods must be paid for in cash before delivery.

M. B. Butler, Auctioneer.
M. B. BUTLER & CO. WILL SELL ON the premises No. 242 Washington-st., corner of Robinson-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a large assortment of wooden ware, brooms, cordage, brushes, mats, &c., &c., being the balance of stock of a dealer giving up business. Terms, cash.

Simon Draper, Auctioneer.
BY SIMON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogues.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CANAL-STREET STORE.—A FIRST-RATE CHANCE.—Any business man wishing to engage in the Dry Goods business can hear of a first-rate opportunity to purchase an interest as a partner, or the entire business of one of the best business stands in this City. The location is unequaled; and a long and favorable lease will be given at a fair advantage to the purchaser. It is in Canal-street, south side, (west of and near Broadway,) where a large business has been done for many years. The reasons for advertising such an offer will be made perfectly satisfactory when an interview has taken place. All communications will be regarded confidentially, and none will be considered unless from men of strict business reputation, and able to command a certain amount of capital, and to such this offers a favorable opportunity. Address MERCHANT, Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 WORTH of a profitable manufacturing property, for a stock of dry goods, or the larger part in dry goods and the balance for boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, Yankee notions, blank books and stationery, or carpets and oil-cloths, for which a good trade will be given and some cash paid. Said property is well located in this State, nearly new, and in complete running order, and is now in operation. Address L. W., *Times* Office.

$10,000 OR $20,000.—A MAN OF GOOD character, having the above amount of cash capital, can form a partnership, special or general, with a party doing a lucrative exchange and banking business, with facilities to increase business to an unlimited extent. Address FINANCIER, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full; is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,580 general Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE—HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and good will of this store, No. 276 Greenwich-st., for sale at a great bargain. Inquire on the premises, of C. L. MARSH, No. 276 Greenwich-st., or of D. O. ARCHER, No. 320 Washington-st.

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A superb piano; elegant rosewood case, 7-octaves, made by one of the best makers, and cost $450; will be sold for less than half its cost; been used a few months, and warranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

$500 CASH AND $5,000 REAL ESTATE.—Wanted to exchange for Boots and Shoes or for Dry Goods. Address N. P., *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF OSWEGO AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 103, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 24 day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$3,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.
Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.
Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.
The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 378, of the laws of 1856.
No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.
The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each respective monthly estimate of work done and of materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.
In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.
The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. Bailey, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Grow Saws, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
2 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fixers, 94c.	3 94
20 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 00
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 8 Scythe Snaths, $3 60	36 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 97	148 97
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $330	333 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	20 00
Total	$1350 66

In charge of W. L. Kidder, Resident Engineer.

13,320 feet Hemlock Plank	$93 80
3,573 feet 3 M. Hemlock Timber	28 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	8 00
3 Axes, $3 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $3; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Saddle Gates, for Locks, $98; 9 Padlocks, $1 50	99 50
55 Picks, $87 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $6	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
366 Shovels, $237 65; 1 Shave, 75c., 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	240 90
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $326 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	336 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Buckets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collary, $3	25 00
9 Ey

NEW-YORK CITY.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR—HIS ALLEGED SWINDLING.—A sharp and successful confidence operator, who is known by the *sobriquets* of Wm. H. Thompson alias Wm. R. Brock, alias Wm. H. Hunt, alias Wm. H. Brock, was arrested on Saturday. The circumstances of his arrest are peculiar. On Saturday afternoon officer Cornwall, of the Thirteenth Ward, was patrolling his beat, he discovered an individual walking along, having a box under his arm, and looking, as he thought, very suspiciously. The officer followed him two or three blocks, and becoming confirmed in his suspicions that all was not right, arrested him and took him to the Station-House. On opening the box it was found to contain about $600 worth of jewelry, which the prisoner said he had just bought at a store down town. He promised to go with an officer to the store and have his statement confirmed. He said his arrest was a perfect case and gross imposition on the rights of a respectable citizen. While arrangements were being made to send an officer with him as requested, information was received at the office, by telegraph from the Police head-quarters of the loss of a box of jewelry answering exactly the description of the box found in the possession of the prisoner. After some inquiry it was ascertained that the box and contents belonged to Mr. Charles H. Phelps, jeweler, at No. 189 Fifth-avenue.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner, according to Mr. Phelps' statement, called at the store of the latter and introduced himself as Wm. H. Thompson, an intimate friend of a former clerk in his employ. He expressed a desire to purchase a fine gold watch and other jewelry and selected such articles as pleased him, the bill amounting to $610. The goods were to be sent to No. 163 Bowery where he pointed out to be seen as a messenger should arrive with them, and to pay for them on delivery.

Mr. Phelps sent Wm. Palmer, one of his clerks, with the goods to the place designated, instructing the clerk to endeavor to receive payment only in gold or current bills, and if a check was offered not to take it until it had been certified at the bank. The clerk found Mr. Thompson at No. 163 Bowery, and was offered by the latter in payment for the goods a check for $600 on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank. The clerk told Mr. Thompson he would receive the check if he would go with him to the bank and get it certified. Mr. T. said he would do so with pleasure, and accordingly started with Mr. Palmer under pretense of going to the bank, the box of jewelry meanwhile at his suggestion being left during their absence at No. 163 Bowery. On the way to the bank, Mr. Thompson said he wished to run into a store a moment, and requested Mr. Palmer to wait for him outside. The Clerk waited several minutes, when, as Mr. Thompson failed to appear, he became alarmed, and rushed back as hastily as he could to No. 163 Bowery. He here found that Mr. Thompson had anticipated him and decamped with the box and its contents. The Clerk immediately made inquiry at the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, to learn if Mr. Thompson kept an account there when he was told that he had no account at the Bank, and never had kept one there. Information of the occurrence was speedily brought to the knowledge of the Police, which led to the fortunate detection of Mr. Thompson. The prisoner was yesterday taken before Justice Connolly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and fully committed for examination.

Since the arrest of Thompson several previous swindling operations of his have come to light. Last Fall he introduced himself to Mr. W. W. Campbell, proprietor of Schoharie County, by the name of Wm. R. Brock. Mr. Campbell was getting up a traveling exhibition, and the prisoner professed much interest in his enterprise. He represented himself as a gentleman of great means and leisure, but as he was possessed of health and fond of enterprise and excitement, he offered to travel for Mr. Campbell, and do the advertising and do his other preliminary business pushing. Mr. C. furnished him a horse and carriage for the purpose, but that was the last he heard of the prisoner or his outfit.

A little earlier than Mr. Thompson cultivated the acquaintance of a Mr. Dougherty, an extensive leather dealer in Newark, N. J. He gave his name to Mr. Dougherty as Wm. H. Hunt, and gaining his confidence, made a purchase of $600 worth of leather, agreeing for it to be sent to New-York, and on its arrival here paid for it by giving a worthless check on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank. He recently swindled Whitemore & Co., shoe dealers, in Pearl-street out of goods to the value of $1,500 by a similar process. Last month Mr. J. F. Downing, who keeps a store in Fourth-avenue, was swindled by him to the extent of $200. It is probable that he has been engaged in a number of other confidential operations besides those enumerated. His principal field of operation is believed to have been in the Eastern States. At all events, he is a stranger to the New-York Police. He age is about fifty-five, and his manners unusually prepossessing and gentlemanly.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.—John Burns, who keeps a sailors' boarding-house at No. 200 Water-street, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of attempting to extort money from T. J. Smith, Captain of the ship *Isis de Cuba*. Captain Smith states in his complaint that he arrived at New-York on the 26 of December from the coast of Africa. He took on board to bring home as an act of charity, a sailor named Thomas Burns, a relative of the accused who had been taken from a slaver on the coast by the English. During the passage Thomas Burns died of African fever. On the arrival of the vessel at this port, the accused came on board and demanded money of the Captain, threatening if he did not comply to prefer a complaint of manslaughter against him in causing the death of Thomas Burns. Upon the refusal of Captain Smith to comply with his demands, the accused entered a complaint of manslaughter before the United States Commissioner against Smith, upon which the latter was tried and acquitted. The accused was taken before Justice Connolly and held to bail in $1,000.

A BOOK-KEEPER CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—Benjamin Thompson, a book-keeper in the employ of Jonathan C. Robson, hardware merchant, No. 7 Gold-street, was arrested Saturday charged with stealing $600 worth of nails from his employer. The accused had the nails conveyed from the cellar of the store to the auction rooms of Greenough & Burgess, No. 199 Wall-street, to be sold. He admitted having taken the property, but said he was drunk at the time. Justice Connolly locked him up in the Tombs to answer, in default of $2,000 bail.

(Advertisement.)

PUBLIC'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The liberal and energetic manner in which this place of amusement has been managed since Mr. A. H. Fuzer became proprietor, and more especially during the past year or two, has won for it an established reputation that became a by-word. Novelties are produced in quick succession, actors are well placed upon the stage by that experienced Stage-manager Mr. G. L. Fox, in a manner highly creditable, and a good company is always maintained in the house. To-night again the great Pantomime of "Romeo" to be preceded by the New Drama of the "Pioneer Patriot; or, the Maid of the War-Path," and followed by a new English Drama, entitled "Wapping Old Stairs." To-morrow night, the "Knight of the Silver Cross" is to be produced, and next week the eminent Comedian, F. S. Chanfrau, will appear.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a cough. Hence, "BROWN'S *Bronchial* Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation, which induces coughing, give instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints. For sale by all Druggists.

(Advertisement.)

FOR SMALL-POX, APPLY J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—It will allay itching, subdue inflammation, prevent scarring, and also the spread of the disease. Only need a bottle—at No. 16 State-street, and Druggists.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ It is stated that there are more than five hundred men out of employment in Hudson City, who are in want of the common necessaries of life.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. SAMUEL METCALF, No. 109 Grand-street, Jersey City, was entered on Friday night, by means of false keys, and two overcoats taken. The robbery, by some means, soon became known to parties in the house, who notified the police, and the burglar was soon after arrested, in the neighborhood of the Navy, with the property in his possession. He gave his name as James Lewis, and said he resided in Mott-street, New-York. He was committed to jail, to await trial.

FOUNDLING.—A child about three weeks old was, a few evenings since, left upon the steps of Mrs. ALLEN'S house, corner of Third and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken. It was sent to the keeping of the Overseer of the Poor.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, ETC.—The election of officers of the Fund of the Jersey City Fire Department took place on Friday evening, at the house of Hose Company No. 2, and resulted in the selection of the old Board, as follows: President, Wm. B. Dunning; Vice-President, W. D. Garretson; Secretary, F. F. Budden; Treasurer, C. R. Hankins; Collector, Smith Mead.

At a meeting of the members of Engine Company No 3, of Jersey City, held on Friday evening, the following officers were elected: Foreman, Thomas Gross; Assistant Foreman, Jas. Whitsell; Secretary, Maynard Sharp; Treasurer, Isaac Edge, Jr.; Steward, Geo. Duncan; Trustees, Messrs. Van Winkle and Edge.

SUSPENDED.—There was a false alarm of fire in Jersey City on Thursday evening, which called out the Fire Department, and in returning home the members of No. 4 Engine and No. 2 Hose exercised themselves with a race, which resulted in a collision and the demolition of the Hose carriage. Considerable excitement followed, but a fight was avoided. The Hose Company have decided to prefer charges against the Engine Company, and Chief-Engineer FRANCIS has suspended the latter from duty until the matter is investigated and settled.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN SCHOOL BOYS.—Two boys, named COLEMAN and ROGERS, attending Public School No. 1, in Jersey City, got into a fight, on Friday morning, in front of the school building, during which COLEMAN drew a penknife and inflicted a severe wound upon the wrist of his adversary, narrowly missing the artery. Dr. SUSSEVES was called, and dressed the wound, after which the injured boy was taken home to No. 49 York-street.

NEW COAL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVE.—The New-Jersey Railroad Company have received from the works of WM. MASON, at Taunton, Mass., a new coal-burning locomotive, which is soon to be placed upon the road. This is the second engine of the kind upon the road. It is a large and powerful machine, and is to be used for the Express and Philadelphia trains. It bears the name of "A. O. Zabriskie."

COURSE OF LECTURES.—The first of a Course of Six Lectures, got up for the benefit of Trinity Free Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, was given on Friday evening, at the Metropolitan Hall, by Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia. Subject—"Young America." The lecture was well attended, and the course promises to be successful.

ALMSHOUSE RELIEF.—The Overseer of the Poor of Jersey City has made the following report of relief given at the Almshouse from May 1 to Dec. 1, 1857:

Families	416	Transient persons	209
Husbands	272		
Children	1,230	Total	2,121

Besides the above, 163 persons were admitted to the Almshouse, making a total of 2,328 relieved during that period.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets — Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 9.

$1,000	N. Y. 6s, '70	96¾	355	N. Y. C. R. R.	77½
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	100	100	do	b60 77⅝
5,000	Chi. State 6s '65	87½	100	do	c 77⅝
5,000	do	87½	100	do	b5 77⅝
5,000	Chic State 6s '65	87½	50	do	s10 77⅝
1,000	Ky. State 6s	100	200	do	77⅝
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	84	100	do	s15 77⅝
4,000	do	84½	30	Erie Railroad	20
10,000	Mo. State 6s	s60 80	100	do	20¼
2,000	do	80	200	do	20⅜
10,000	do	b60 80½	400	do	b30 20¾
5,000	do	b60 80½	223	La Cross & Mil. R. R.	12⅜
15,000	do	s60 80½	640	do	12¾
10,000	do	80¾	200	do	s30 12⅝
1,000	do	b5 80¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b4 90
1,000	do	80¾	100	Hud. River R. R.	b60 20
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	93	200	do	b30 20
5,000	Virginia 6s	s3 91⅞	50	do	19⅝
10,000	N. Car. State 6s	93	100	do	b10 19¾
5,000	N. Y. Cn. B. '76	b60 83½	10	2d-av. Railroad	68
1,000	R. R. 1st m.	97	10	Mich. Cent. R. R.	93
1,000	Har. R. 1st m.	75	28	Mich. S. & N. Ind. Rl.	21¾
7,000	Ill. C. R. R. bs.	88	295	do	21
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	39½	10	M. S. & N. Ia. pr. S's	35
3,000	do	39	50	do	s60 35¼
7,000	La C. & M. l. g. bs.	40	50	do	b60 35½
1,000	do	40¾	10	Panama Railroad	99¾
5	Bk. of America	102¾	50	Cl. & P. R. R. pref'd	10
50	do	102½	100	do	b60 10¾
5	Am. Ex. Bank	100	60	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	43½
10	do	100½	100	do	s10 43⅝
60	Metropolitan Bk.	100	10	do	43⅝
10	Chas. Leather Mk.	99¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s10 72
14	City Bank	107½	10	do	71
14	Corn Ex. Bank	90	10	do	71⅛
140	Canton Co.	30¼	60	do	b5 71⅜
10	Del. & Rud. Can. Co.	110½	50	do	s30 71⅜
20	Penn. Coal Co.	71½	200	do	s10 71⅜
25	do	71¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	91¾
5	Cum. Coal Co.	113½	50	do	31¾
250	do	113¾	10	do	31⅞
100	do	b60 113¾	100	do	s30 32
97	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	73	10	do	32⅝
100	do	b30 73	600	do	b60 32
60	do	s10 72¾	70	do	33
25	do	73	50	do	s60 33
60	Harlem Railroad	9¾	50	do	b60 33½
100	do	b5 9¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri St. 6s	80¾	10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	77½
24,000	do	80¾	100	do	s10w 77⅝
12,000	do	b2 81	100	do	s60 77⅝
5,000	do	b60 81¾	10	do	77⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	86½	226	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	72
3,000	La. State 6s	85	50	do	s10 72
14,000	N. Y. St. 6s '74	b30 110	50	do	s30 72
500	Brooklyn City 6s	90	50	do	s60 72
2,000	T. H. & Alton 2d M	39½	50	do	b5 72¾
500	do	39¾	100	Erie R. R.	20¾
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	40¾	100	do	s30 20¾
3,000	do	40¾	50	do	20¾
2,000	do	40	100	do	20⅞
770	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	6s 84	100	Reading R. R.	s10 57¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.	73	125	M. & S. & N. I. R. R.	21¾
6	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	73	100	do	b10 21¾
20	do	72¾	50	M. S. & N. I. Pref. Stk	35
15	Canton Co.	30	10	Panama R. R.	99¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	s10 113¾	100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	19¾
100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	20	5	do	13
100	Ill. Central R. R.	90			

MONDAY, Jan. 11—A. M.

The steamship *Africa*, after nearly a fifteen days' passage, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with English market and money accounts to Saturday, Dec. 26. As two close holidays, (Friday and Saturday,) the accounts are only two days later for actual transactions than by the *Atlantic*. They are highly important, however. The Bank of England *reduced her rate of discount to eight per cent.* on Thursday, Dec. 24, and this step was followed early in the new year by a further reduction to 7@6 ℔ cent. The first reduction carries with it a surrender of the $10,000,000 excess in the Notes Issue, authorized by the recent Order in Council; though this involves no inconvenience, as this establishment had, in the report of Wednesday, Dec. 23, a reserve of Notes equal to $37,130,000, and had further increased its Bullion, $6,510,000 during the week to the date of the return, and $1,500,000 in the subsequent two days. The improvement in the Bullion, therefore, during the fortnight, is nearly equal to fifteen million dollars. Discounts in the open market had fallen to 7½@7¼ ℔ cent., and the applications at Bank, under the new rule, promise to be as high as they were for the week preceding the reduction—thus involving almost a necessity for a further improvement in the lines of discount. The joint-stock State Banks, anticipating the movement of the Bank of England on Thursday, had altered their allowance on accounts to 6 ℔ cent. The advance in Cotton, reported by the previous steamer, was maintained at the close of the week, the market leaving off firm, though more from the effect of cheap money than the state of trade at Manchester, which recovers but slowly. There was no market day for Grain. The authorities differ as to the temper of the trade, though the actual business done in the early part of the week was moderate, and Flour rather pressed on sale at Liverpool. The London Circulars quote only a retail business. The market for Colonial produce, especially for Sugars, is firm. American Stocks show little variation since the previous report. Illinois Centrals were flat, the shares being offered and done from the Continent, at 85@85¼, closing 85 bid, 87 asked. Michigan Centrals had improved, and the Bonds are up to 80@82. New-York Central Sixes sold at 90@80¾. The shares quoted at 70@72. Eries without change from last report. The English funds left off on Christmas eve 93¾ ℔ cent. The French funds firm. Discounts are lower at Berlin, and no further important failures are reported from Hamburg.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Dec. 25—7¾ o'clock.

The Stock Exchange is, of course, closed to-day, and as it will be, also, shut to-morrow, the suspension of business extends over three days. Yesterday, the directors of the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from 10 ℔ cent. to 8 ℔ cent. The downward value of Money in the open market for some days had rendered this step expedient, as the applications at the Bank for discount were daily becoming fewer, and the balance sheet, made up to last Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, showed that its resources had increased to an extent that permitted an entire and irrevocable dispensation of the aid afforded by the two million over-issue. The circulation is, therefore, once more confined within the limits of the Bank Charter, and before another crisis is probable the Charter itself will have undergone modifications of some kind, which it will be the duty of the Parliamentary Committee to suggest. The reduction of 2 ℔ cent. established yesterday, had been so thoroughly "discounted" that the announcement produced no effect on the Stock Exchange. But the discount houses have already altered their terms a point below those of the Bank, and first-rate paper is discounted at 7 ℔ cent. This will necessitate a further reduction on its part at an early period, but it is not thought probable that another change will be made before the end of the year, and the following table may, therefore, be given of the alterations which have taken place in 1857:

	℔ cent.		℔ cent.
January	6	Oct. 19	8
May	5½	Nov. 5	9
July 9	5½	Nov. 9	10
Oct. 8	6	Dec. 24	8
Oct. 12	7		

The publisher of the London *Gazette*, at an earlier hour than usual to-day, (Christmas day,) affords the opportunity of noting some of the most important indications presented by the Bank return for the week ending Dec. 23. The increase of coin and bullion has been as under in each week during the present month:

Week ending Dec. 9	£713,032
Week ending Dec. 16	1,391,560
Week ending Dec. 23	1,302,426

Amount of reserve of notes (and coin not in the Issue Department) during the same period:

Week ending Dec. 9	£4,401,719
Week ending Dec. 16	6,292,295
Week ending Dec. 23	7,971,161

The two-million over-issue, included in the above items will be struck out in the next return. Another table will show the progress made by the Bank since the day prior to the Government permitting it to extend its issues:

	Nov. 21.	Dec. 23.
Gold coin and bullion	£7,172,509	£10,752,281
Reserve of notes and coin	1,462,153	7,971,161

This rapid improvement cannot fail to react in the Spring upon manufacturing industry and general trade, which are in as prostrate a condition as ever and must remain so for a time.

The accounts of the English Board of Trade for the month of November show a diminution in the declared value of the exports of £2,000,000 sterling, about one-fifth, as compared with the corresponding month of 1856. This large decrease is not confined to any one particular branch of industry, or to the trade with any one or two countries; it extends to nearly every country and trade. The copper and woolen trades have experienced the least depression, and the countries the trade with which has been least affected are France, Belgium, Holland, and Australia. The extent to which the trade with the United States has diminished, will be seen from the following table, showing the value of the exports during November, 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.
Beer and ale	£16,103	£4,760
Coals and culm	10,626	5,095
Cotton goods	492,047	257,453
Earthenware and porcelain	57,126	20,279
Haberdashery and millinery	105,421	17,749
Hardware and cutlery	139,084	61,653
Linen goods	261,735	47,017
Metals—Pig Iron	16,415	6,782
Bar and rod iron	102,017	62,734
Cast iron	2,788	7,311
Wrought iron	56,381	29,161
Steel	50,068	14,779
Copr, sheet and nails	13,220	32
Lead	5,064	35
Tin plates	102,629	9,501
Oil, seed	16,142	——
Salt	22,048	7,426
Silk goods	24,945	3,355
Stationery	7,870	1,119
Woolen goods	138,594	31,653
Worsted goods	22,462	7,197
Totals	£1,611,683	£476,621

The exports to the United States having fallen off as regards such only of the enumerated articles as the returns admit of their being distinguished to little more than one fourth as compared with the corresponding period of last year, three-fourths of the decline in the total value is accounted for. There has also been a considerable falling off in the export to Prussia and the Hanse Towns. The import returns, on the other hand, show a very large increase in nearly every article of large consumption, except tobacco and wine. The produce of the United States cannot be distinguished from that of other countries, except as regards wheat, flour and cotton, the imports of which were as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Wheat, quarters	269,815	94,169
Flour, cwt	150,706	176,236
Cotton, cwt	76,283	102,392

The increased importation of American Cotton, however, was little more than one-fifth of the total supply, whereas in 1855 the United States shipped nearly three-fifths of the entire imports. There was a proportionate increase from Egypt and Brazil, but the bulk of the supply came from India, the imports of cotton from which country are annually increasing. The increased supply of wheat came chiefly from Baltic ports. Indian corn and rice show an increase, but Indian corn meal, potashes, provisions, timber and tobacco declined. As regards these articles, the imports from the United States cannot be distinguished from the produce of other countries. The shipping returns for the month show an increase of 424 vessels entered at British ports, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; but the entries under the American flag numbered only 76 against 136. The clearances were 433 in excess of those of November, and show a less falling off in the American shipping than the entries do, being 95 against 111. As regards both ships and tonnage, the American flag ranks in British ports next to the Union Jack. The arrivals from the United States were 75 against 97, and the departures for American ports 101 against 142. The greatest number of vessels, and the largest amount of tonnage, came from Russia; but this was not so as regards the departures. The greatest number of vessels that left British ports for any one country were bound to France, but the largest amount of tonnage left for the United States.

Another correspondent, ROBERT BENSON & Co., writes:

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

The rapid influx of Specie, and anticipations of an early and considerable fall in the rates of Discount, have given rise to a buoyant tone of feeling in our Money Market. To-day the Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate from 10@8 ℔ cent. The supply of Money out of doors being abundant, the rates of interest for Loans on Government Securities do not exceed 4@6 ℔ cent. Amongst our commercial and trading community, however, the return of confidence is very slow; great distrust prevails in the home trade, and the great decline in the value of Produce must entail heavy losses in many quarters. In our last Circular, we quoted Consols at 93@93¼; they are to-day at 93½@93¾. The advices received by the recent steamers from New-York (lower prices for Stocks) have had their effect upon the prices of American Securities on this side, which have not, therefore, generally participated to the full extent in the improvement which has taken place in our own Stock Market. Of Railroad Securities, transactions have taken place in New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Railroad Bonds, at 80, and the Shares at 73; Pennsylvania 2d mortgage Sterling Bonds, at 86@83; Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, at 77@78¾; and Freeland Bonds, at 78—the Shares at 14@12¾@15@14¼ discount. Of State Stocks, the prices generally are firmly maintained. There has been an improved demand for Cotton at Liverpool. Sales since last Friday, 40,500 bales. The depression noticed last week gave place, on Saturday, to a much firmer tone, and, though now less animation, there is much stability in prices, and only a very moderate supply offered, at an advance of ¼d. since Friday. This improved tone of feeling in Liverpool has checked any further material and general decline in the Manchester Market. Confidence, however, in the maintenance of existing prices for the raw material does not prevail, and the extreme distrust existing in almost all quarters counteracts the influence which anticipations of an easier Money Market would otherwise have. Prices paid for both Yarn and Cloth generally during the week have been at the lowest rates recently current. Our Corn Markets generally have been rather firmer, without any material change in prices. In Rails, there is some inquiry; we quote £3 17s.@£3 ℔ ton for cash payments.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks in London, writes:

The market for American Securities in London has been steady. Illinois Central Shares have declined to 15 discount, but the bonds are firmly held at previous prices. Michigan Central Bonds continue in much request at a further advance. We note moderate transactions in New-York Central and Pennsylvania Central at former rates.

Our own Money Market during the past week showed great steadiness of feeling, and increased ease, if anything, for demand loans, which, notwithstanding the unusual speculative buoyancy of the Stock Exchange, are not inquired for to the extent or with the freedom that means are offered at 7 and in some instances at 6 ℔ cent. The Discount Market takes its old shape slowly, and the rates continue almost irregular as during the two months preceding the panic. We hear of out-door business as low as 7 and as dear as 15 ℔ cent., for prime to fair paper. The terms for strictly first-class bills, or such as have no relation to the recent troubles, may be called 7@10 ℔ cent. The higher rates have been taken on some few acceptances for Southern account, although these promise a change for the better, now that the Cotton trade has assumed some degree of reliability. We had two outward packets for Europe during the week, carrying out $2,398,684 in Gold, and larger remittances in the ordinary medium of 60-day bills than previously availed of. The shipments of Gold by both opportunities were not larger than expected to go by the first steamer of the week, (the *Persia*,) on account of the January dividends collected for foreign account. The sums taken from bank are not expected to reduce the general reserve, to be made up this afternoon, below the point at which it stood a fortnight ago, $27,142,000, with another California remittance nearly due. We quote on London, choice names, 109@109¼ ℔ cent. at 60 days, and 111 short sight. Francs, 5 27½@5 20. The North of Europe exchanges are still unsettled.

The daily business at the Stock Exchange was large and the market steady during most of the week. Prices closed on Saturday afternoon decidedly firm, with an upward tendency in State Stocks, which, as anticipated just before the New-Year, have become favorites with the public, and attract as free operations at the Board as the moderate supply of all the loans, except Missouris, will authorize. In Missouris the dealings have been unusually heavy, the price steadily advancing on the sales known to be from first hands, until these have been brought, for the present, nearly to a close. A good investment demand has also been experienced for the City Bank shares, Delaware and Hudson, Panama Company, Pacific Mail, and some of the established Railway loans. The dealings in Railway shares, though in good part speculative, have been buoyant, at firm or advancing prices, manifesting a more equal division of the *Bull* and *Bear* interest on the Street than observed through the greater part of the old year. The following are some of the fluctuations of the week, the inside figure representing the closing sales of the week previous, and the outside the latest bids to 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The Street, or unregistered, sales of Saturday include $100,000 Missouris, sold for account of first holders at 80 ℔ cent., and the same $100,000 subsequently resold at 80½, both cash; the stock closing 81@81½ ℔ cent. cash, and 81½ buyer 60 days.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.		Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.
Virginias	87	92	Delaware	107½	110½
Tennessees	80	85½	Panama	89	90¾
Missouris	77¾	81	Pacific Mail	68	72¾
N. Y. Central	74½	77¾	Mich. South'n	20¾	21¾
Erie	18½	20¾	Central Mich.	82½	89
Reading	56¾	58¾	Milwaukee	29	33¼
Toledo	42¼	43¾	La Crosse	11	13¾
Galena	72	74½	Illinois Cen'l	87½	90
Rock Island	93¾	72¼	Ill. Cen. Bonds	85	85

The Foreign Trade at this port for the week past shows a total Import entry, including the dry goods table in our last paper, of $1,549,281, against $3,464,797 the corresponding week last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $541,443, against $1,022,709 the same week in 1857. The Export of Specie, including $458,000 by the *Arago* for Southampton and Havre on Saturday, amounts to $2,398,684, against $275,806 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury Specie balance on Saturday afternoon was $2,917,215, against $3,259,336 at the close of the previous week. The course of the Specie exchanges with the interior is still in favor of the City, so that notwithstanding the heavy shipment of the week to Europe, the Bank average, which on the last weekly statement, stood 28,561,946, is not expected to be reduced more than a million or $1,250,000 by the return to be made up this afternoon.

From the annual Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published as for the Calendar year 1857, a few days since, it will be found that for the six months of the current year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st December, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie,)

Amounted to	$102,152,000
Add one week in Jan. '58	1,540,281
Total since July 1	$103,702,281
To same date last Treasury year	107,699,797
Decrease Importation this year	$3,996,516

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year, ending Dec. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $34,703,000
Add one week in January 541,443

Total since July 1 to date	$35,244,443
Against same time last Treasury year	44,998,709
Decreased Export Produce this year	$9,654,266

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year to Dec. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States amounted to $31,981,000
Add one week in January 2,398,684

Total since July 1 to date	$34,380,684
Against same time last Treasury year	22,250,000
Increased Export Gold to date	$12,130,676

The receipts of Gold from California, and Gold and other Specie from Foreign States at New-York from July 1 to the present date, are.. $24,977,271
To same date last year 21,599,737
Increased receipts to date $3,366,534

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES OF TENNESSEE, 1858.

Old improvement 5 ℔ cents., 1868-79	$1,634,000
Old improvement 5½ ℔ cents., 1862	227,000
Union Bank 5 ℔ cents., 1883	125,000
Bank of Tennessee 6 ℔ cents., 1868	1,000,000
State Capital 6 ℔ cents., 1880	641,000
Hermitage Purchase 6 ℔ cents	48,000
Total direct debt	$4,055,000
6 ℔ cents. 1890-95 lent Railroads	6,140,000
Total State Debt	$10,214,000
Represented by:	
Bank Stocks	$1,650,000
Old Improvement Stocks	1,642,000
First mortgages, Railroads	6,149,000
Together	$9,441,000
And State Taxables	290,316,000
Total Security	$299,763,600
Indirect liability by Indorsements	$2,550,000
Total, to which public faith is pledged	$12,764,000

The State Bonds lent to railways constitute what are known in this market as the regular Tennessee State Sixes, due in 1890-95, Coupon stock. The half-yearly interest, Jan. 1 and July 1, although provided by the railways, is cared for, in any event, by the Bank of Tennessee, through the Merchants' Bank of New-York. The Bonds constitute, by law, a first and only mortgage on the railways of the State, *actually constructed*, not to exceed $10,000 ℔ mile. The indirect liability of the State by indorsement is secured in the same way; the indorsements being on the first and only mortgage upon the finished lines of the Nashville and Chattanooga and the East Tennessee and Georgia $2,200,000, and for the City of Memphis on mortgage of the Little Rock road $350,000

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND ROAD.

	1855. July 1.	1856. July 1.	1857. July 1.
Construction cost	$5,906,076	$6,043,235	$6,428,279
Yearly traffic	1,242,900	1,416,202	1,898,196

The original estimates were for a construction outlay of $4,289,436, and a yearly traffic of at least $708,064. These were subsequently revised and half a million allowed the contractors for extra work and equipment, the Chief Engineer raising his estimate for traffic to $1,000,000. At the end of the first fiscal year the traffic was $1,242,906, as above, and at the end of the third fiscal year, $1,898,196. The outlay for construction and the present equipment, equal to two millions traffic, instead of one, is $6,428,279, or, according to the pamphlet report of Hon. A. C. FLAGG, the Treasurer of the Company, $1,474,196 in excess of the same amount three years ago, when the capacity of the line was for $1,242,906.

Mr. FLAGG states the

Gross earnings for 3 years, (as above)		$4,545,406 80
Operating expenses	$2,363,122 20	
Interest on debt	344,925 00	
Rent of Peoria Road	250,000 00	2,958,077 20
Leaving net profits		$1,587,329 60
Regular Dividends in Cash	$650,491	
Extra Dividends in Stock	803,600	1,454,091 00
Undivided Income		$133,238 60

He also states the result in a different form, to illustrate his individual views in opposition to the extra dividend in Stock of last January, as follows:

Gross earnings for the three years		$4,545,406 80
Operating expenses	$2,363,152 20	
Construction account	1,626 199 72	
Interest on bonded debt	344,925 00	
Rent of Peoria Road	250,000 00	$4,583,274 92
Deficit in revenue to meet gross charges, including Construction account		$36,967 32

The pamphlet before us, as an argument against Stock dividends, and particularly such as are made in questionable faith to Convertible Bond holders, will of course, receive the attention which the age and experience of the writer deserve. He has fairly illustrated the profits of the road for three years, in two different ways, both clearly establishing, first, that the dividends declared were earned, and a surplus of $133,238 left undivided; and secondly, that if the shareholders had elected to forego their dividends for three years the value of the line could have been raised from $5,004,076 to $6,628,273, and its capital from $1,242,906 a year to $1,886,196, out of the net profits of the road, after paying all expenses, interest and other current charges.

The immediate purpose of the address of the Treasurer on his individual view of railway management, is stated as follows:

"I submit herewith, for the consideration of the shareholders of this Company, the following resolutions, for the purpose of having them acted on at the annual meeting in June next.

Resolved, That no stock dividend shall hereafter be made by the Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, nor shall the capital stock of said Company be increased by them unless the same be authorized at a regular annual meeting of the shareholders by an affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of the capital stock of said Company, which vote shall be preceded by a notice to the shareholders, stating distinctly that a proposition will be submitted to increase the capital, or to make a stock dividend, and published for six weeks, at least, within the four months immediately preceding the meeting, in two newspapers of good circulation in each of the Cities of New-York and Chicago; and no proxies shall be voted on in deciding on these questions unless it is expressly stated in the proxy that the person holding it is authorized by the owner of the stock to vote on the question of an increase of capital or a stock dividend,